



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

## *Officers of 1911.*

President .....	JUDGE H. W. CHAFFEE.....	Ottawa.
First Vice President.....	JUDGE J. H. ELLIS.....	Columbus.
Second Vice President....	MRS. C. C. GODDARD.....	Leavenworth.
Secretary-treasurer .....	SUPT. W. B. HALL.....	Kansas City.

## *Board of Directors.*

JUDGE H. W. CHAFFEE.....	Ottawa.
F. W. KNAPP.....	Beloit.
M. W. WOOD.....	Wichita.
REV. E. A. FREDENHAGEN.....	Kansas City.
JUDGE T. F. GARVER.....	Topeka.
R. J. HOPKINS.....	Garden City.
S. G. ELLIOTT.....	Lawrence.
GEORGE S. RICKER.....	Wichita.
H. C. BOWMAN.....	Newton.
J. E. HOWARD.....	Wichita.
JUDGE J. C. RUPPENTHAL.....	Russell.
E. B. SCHERMERHORN.....	Galena.
REV. O. S. MORROW.....	Topeka.
SUPT. H. W. CHARLES.....	Topeka.
PROF. F. W. BLACKMAR.....	Lawrence.
JUDGE O. D. KIRK.....	Wichita.
J. K. CODDING.....	Lansing.
A. E. JACQUES.....	Wichita.
MRS. LILLIAN MITCHNER.....	Baldwin.
DR. O. S. HUBBARD.....	Parsons.
C. S. COBLENTZ.....	Topeka.
DR. L. L. UHLS.....	Osawatomie.
DR. M. L. PERRY.....	Parsons.
SUPT. C. E. WHITE.....	Olathe.
SUPT. E. C. WILLIS.....	Atchison.
DR. I. W. CLARK.....	Edna.

## Preface.

The Eleventh Annual Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Beloit, November 28 to 30, inclusive, 1910. Representatives from the various charitable and correctional institutions of the state, also from the private associations, societies and institutions doing benevolent work in the state, were in attendance, and a very successful Conference was held.

The meetings of the Conference were held in the First Methodist church. The auditorium was beautifully decorated, and furnished a very suitable meeting place. The spirit of welcome accorded the Conference by the business men, the women's clubs, the W. C. T. U., as well as by the people generally, was highly cordial and manifest at all times during the conference session. Everything possible was done by Supt. Julia B. Perry and by the citizens and organizations of Beloit to render the meeting successful.

The dignity and importance of the work of the Conference cannot be overestimated. The proceedings contain the best thought on the various subjects treated.

The following topics were considered at the Conference:

*Insanity—Cause and Treatment*, by Dr. T. C. Biddle, superintendent Topeka State Hospital.

*Reformatory Methods*, by J. K. Coddling, warden State Penitentiary, Lansing.

*After Institution Life, What?* by Rev. E. A. Fredenhagen, general superintendent of the Society for the Friendless.

*Limitations of the State in the Work of Charity and Correction*, by Rev. O. S. Morrow, general superintendent Kansas Children's Home Society.

*Women's Participation in Public Charities and Philanthropic Work*, by Mrs. C. C. Goddard, president State Federation of Women's Clubs.

*The Moral Problem of the Children*, by Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of W. C. T. U. of Kansas.

*Some Facts Concerning Unnourished Children—the Results; the Remedy*, by Dr. Scott P. Child, department of public-school health, Kansas City, Mo.

*Social Betterments*, by Hon. S. G. Elliott, State Board of Control.

*Problems of Reform*, by Prof. F. W. Blackmar, dean of department of sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

*Report of Special Committee on Organized Charities in Cities*, by Guy T. Justis, secretary Topeka Provident Association and chairman of committee.

*The Juvenile Court and the Child*, by H. C. Bowman, chairman State Board of Control.

*Reclamation of Youth*, by H. W. Charles, superintendent Industrial School for Boys, Topeka.

*Citizen Building*, by Judge E. E. Porterfield, of the juvenile court, Kansas City.



## *Proceedings.*

### MONDAY EVENING.

NOVEMBER 28, 1910—7:30 P. M.

The Eleventh annual session of the Kansas Conference of Charities and Correction met in the Methodist church, Beloit, Kan., Monday evening, November 28, at 7:30 P. M. The Beloit Military Band rendered the following program:

#### MANIFOLD'S MILITARY BAND.

March—"Cæsar's Triumphal" ..... *G. F. Mitchell.*  
Grand Sacred Potpourri—"Joy to the World"..... *C. L. Barnhause.*  
Fantasia—"Carnival of the Winged Songsters"..... *Barnhause.*  
March—"Willow Grove" ..... *E. Sorrentino.*

After the opening prayer, the male quartet touched every one with their effective rendition of "Little Boy Blue," followed by "Pale in the Amber West," given in the same delightful manner. Mayor W. H. Mitchell then gave the following address of welcome:

*To the Members of the Kansas Conference of Charities and Correction:*  
As mayor of our town, a year or more since, in behalf of our people, I remember extending an invitation to your association, through our Mrs. Perry, to hold your next annual association meeting at Beloit.

On Mrs. Perry's return from your last association meeting her report was not very favorable for your meeting coming to Beloit this year; and we had about given you up. But Mrs. Perry is a very persistent worker, and never gives up a battle until it is absolutely lost; so we think it is through her persistency that we have you here with us to-day.

To say that we are glad to welcome your association to our city goes without saying, for we do most cordially welcome you. We shall not be able, perhaps, to show you as tall and magnificent public buildings as some other towns in our state might show you, but we will meet you with as warm hearts and as open hands as the people of any other city in the state of Kansas.

But there is one thing we can and will show you, and of which we are justly proud, and that is one of the best, if not the very best, managed and conducted state institutions in the state; and we are very glad to have you here to see for yourselves how well our Industrial School for Girls is managed.

I have been reading from extracts of your constitution some of the objects of your association, and I find them all good, but particularly the

ninth I find most excellent indeed, which is to endeavor to remove all evil influences of partisan politics from the management of state charitable affairs. This of itself would be worth to the industrial and charitable institutions of the state more than could be estimated in dollars and cents. The outgoing or incoming of governors, or parties, ought to cut no figure in the management of these state institutions. When an institution is properly and ably managed it should not be disrupted and set back by a change of governors or parties, who may not remain in power for more than a single term, but could perhaps in that short two years appoint a new Board of Control, and having some pet or favorite whom he wishes to honor and compliment. He might appoint some new man or woman, as the case might be, and then away goes our competent superintendent or manager, and in comes one in their stead who perhaps is as untried and incompetent as could possibly be imagined. And what is the result? Simply this: the school or institution receives a setback which it may take years and years to regain or overcome; in fact it may never overcome what it loses by this unwarranted political interference.

Do you know that we here in Beloit have such absolute confidence in the qualifications, fitness and ability of our present superintendent, Mrs. Perry, to manage our state institution here in Beloit, that when a new candidate for governor comes along we take him up on the hill and introduce him to Mrs. Perry, and we insist on his going over the institution, so he can see for himself. Then we take him back to his hotel; but before he leaves town we demand a pledge from him that in case he by any chance should become governor of Kansas he will not disturb the management of our State Industrial School for Girls. And we get the pledge, or he gets no votes—all parties and factions of parties are thoroughly united on this point.

I don't know just what provision has been made for your entertainment while you remain with us, but I think our Commercial Club has that matter in charge, and that they will not see you want for anything which shall be for your comfort or convenience.

As mayor of the town, I most cheerfully surrender to you the keys of the city, and in behalf of all our people again bid you a most cordial and hearty welcome to Beloit.

Hon. A. G. Mead welcomed the Conference in behalf of the business men in his usual effective manner. Doctor Brewer spoke most cordially in behalf of the Girls' Industrial School. Dr. Mary Lobdell welcomed the Conference in behalf of the women's clubs and the W. C. T. U. Her address follows:

I am honored by this opportunity of welcoming club ladies to Beloit and this meeting.

We are sometimes asked whether the world is growing better or worse. I feel safe in answering, much better. The fact of this meeting being called proves that the old question is being settled; that I am my brother's keeper.

Notwithstanding the appalling amount of disease, poverty and sin, the signs of the time are hopeful. There is all over our land a dissatisfac-

tion with present conditions, and an earnest effort is being made to help suffering, sorrowing, sinning humanity into better conditions.

There never was a time when so large a percentage of people were earnestly seeking a remedy for the weaker brother's ills.

In this work of betterment the women's clubs have no little share. It is not easy to classify what clubs have done, so much is advisory or auxiliary to men's work. The little village north of Beloit that was established to help a class of our sisters into a nobler womanhood owes its existence to our largest, and possibly best, woman's club.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union saw the possibilities of a Girls' Industrial School. They persevered, in the face of the great discouragements, till they advanced the work far enough to convince our legislators that such a school was worth while. Then the state took it off their hands. God bless the W. C. T. U.

It has often been the case that women have been first to see the need, studied out a plan, started the machine going; then turned the work over to state or municipality, and turned their busy hands and brains to serve their families till some other reform appealed to them.

The rest room in Mitchell county courthouse is a case in point. Club ladies saw the need of a rest room for tired women and shoppers and restless babies. They waited on the commissioners and asked rooms and toilet conveniences in the new courthouse. The clubs furnished the rooms, and did the janitor work for a season; then the county kindly took it off their hands.

Clubs have started circulating libraries and art galleries on their travels; have put pictures and statuary in the schools; have helped in municipal house cleaning.

Clubs usually are composed of reading, thinking women. They do not meet to discuss dress or tear characters to bits. In their meetings they endeavor to attain a nobler womanhood, to become better mothers, and more useful citizens.

The American Medical Association has been so impressed with the power of women's clubs that three years ago they asked the lady M. D.'s to organize into sanitary clubs, to coöperate with other women's clubs to do preventive work, especially against tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

Doctor Crumbine, Kansas state health officer, at our state meeting paid a high tribute to women's clubs. He said: "There is no better way to get towns into a clean, sanitary condition than to get an organized effort on the part of clubs."

Dear club women, let us always remember that we are not organized just to help ourselves and our own families into a higher moral and intellectual atmosphere. We should strive to help the mothers who are too busy, or possibly too indifferent, to seek like opportunities. A hand grasp and a word fitly spoken may bear much fruit.

In behalf of Beloit and the Associated Charities, I bid all women's clubs and organizations welcome.

Dr. L. L. Uhls, superintendent of the Osawatomie State Hospital, responded for the Conference in a most pleasing and acceptable manner. After a selection by the quartet, the presi-



dent's annual address, by Mrs. Julia B. Perry, superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School, was then given:

In the very beginning of my remarks to you as an audience, this evening, it may be well to briefly state why such an organization as the Kansas Conference of Charities and Correction exists.

The Conference was organized eleven years ago, with the following object in view, namely: that all the workers in charitable and correctional affairs in the state should form one coöperative body, or association of persons or societies, that would labor or work together for the general uplift of the needy and dependent, the fallen and unfortunate, those that are mentally unbalanced, those that are not properly protected in the home, and those that are incorrigible. That this organization has become a recognized agency in administering relief to suffering humanity and has brought untold good to the unfortunate ones found within its borders no one will question. An encouraging feature of the work done, as we consider it, is that perhaps no one part of this body of charitable workers feels satisfied with results obtained, and though many efforts that have been put forth have, no doubt, been barren of results desired, this has only taught greater patience, and the worker has learned more thoroughly than ever before that it is repeated effort that counts and brings the coveted results. "It is lesson after lesson with the scholar, effort after effort with the laborer, struggle after struggle with the farmer, picture after picture with the painter," that brings victory. We cannot always see and know the results of our labor, but it is ours to prepare the soil, sow the seed, tend it with care, and in time the golden grain will be reaped in the form of purer manhood and womanhood.

Conference workers are truly learning to "sow beside all waters," realizing that the physical world does not need the light of the sun more than the social and the moral world need the sunshine of faith and love. There are homes which know so little of it that a dearth falls into the lives of their inmates—a social and moral consumption is continually eating away the very foundation of true living—and many, too, are anxious to carry gladness to such ones were they not fearful of the gift they bring being slighted. But as workers we oftentimes lack faith in ourselves, and forget that "the battle is not to the strong, but to the faithful," and that there is a remedy for every wrong, a satisfaction for every longing soul. What we need is the courage of our convictions, and not until then will we find beauty and loveliness replacing the mud and filth of despair and obscurity; harmony taking the place of discord, love conquering hate, and purity doing away with vice. Our watchword, however, is: "In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which will prosper or whether both shall be alike good." It is a startling revelation that, with all the effort put forth along the line of reform, there are more boys and girls enrolled in our schools of wickedness and vice than ever before in the history of our country. The number of boys and youth confined in all the prisons of our large cities is unprecedented.

In Kansas we may congratulate ourselves that, compared with other

states of our Union, our percentage of illiteracy, crime, dependency and defectiveness is small, but if we would keep in advance of these forces that sap our state's greatness we must be vigilant in our efforts to suppress all criminal tendencies.

Have we ever stopped to think how selfish and hard-hearted we would be had a kind providence not placed the poor, the wretched and the down-trodden among us? What would we care for a Grace Darling had she never saved a drowning man; a Florence Nightingale who never nursed the sick? What interest would we take in a John Howard had he never ministered to the needs of prisoners; a Livingstone who never opened a dark continent; a Garrison who took no part in the emancipation of the slave? What would we care for a Browning, a Longfellow or a Whittier had he not given us such beautiful poetry; a Burns had he not cheered humanity with his songs; a Paul had he not risked all to carry the gospel? These persons would not be worthy of mention but for the work they have done to help humanity. "The greatest is he who serves most, said He who served every creature." Our chief thought as charity workers should be to extract power and spiritual wealth from the world around us and pour it out again upon a thirsty humanity. A lack of charity for the weakness of others makes one feel that he is growing smaller, stingier and more disagreeable, without knowing why.

We dare not entertain the belief that our work is hard, that our hopes of winning out in the cause we espouse are vain, for that only weakens the cause we would strengthen. Our darkest shadows are those we make when we stand in our own light. Let us, as an organization banded together for the greatest good, lend ourselves in simple faith and zeal to the betterment of social conditions and the uplift of humanity. We will never know how far-reaching the results. In losing our lives we shall find a more abundant life. No sowing, no reaping, however warm the sun, gentle the rain, or congenial the soil.

"The door between us and heaven cannot be open while that between us and our fellowmen is shut." "Charity never faileth." "From a lighted candle a thousand others may be lighted without diminishing its flame." As we measure our work at this time we must be fair with ourselves, and let the quality of the product, or the results, if you please, speak for themselves. We must think whether the homes of our state have been strengthened. Have suffering, want and misery diminished in our towns? Are our institutions accomplishing the work for which they were established? Are we curing moral ailments? Are the diseased and weak being healed and strengthened? Are we turning back to the state reformed offenders instead of hardened criminals? Are we restoring lost manhood and womanhood to useful citizenship? If so, our work is worth while.

Surely in a state like Kansas, where political influence and instability of administration are not known, there seems little to oppose progress in reform.

Central and supreme authority in the management of our state institutions is vested in nonpartisan boards, which strengthen, control and unify the whole. Merit is the only consideration in selecting institutional workers; the inmates and the people at large are the beneficiaries,

and we have reached the standard where the work of reformation is regarded as a study—a science.

The highest efficiency of service and discipline is obtained in our state hospitals located at Topeka, Osawatomie and Parsons.

Our Deaf and Dumb School, at Olathe, and our School for the Blind, at Kansas City, are meeting with no small degree of success.

The State Orphanage, at Atchison, and the Boys' Industrial School, at Topeka, are both in a prosperous condition and doing good work under their efficient management.

The Beloit institution is striving after the best things, and while we have not reached our ideal, we are encouraged to labor on.

Our state prison, located at Lansing, under the wise leadership of Warden Coddington, is making a record for itself never before thought possible.

Our State Reformatory, at Hutchinson, under the supervision of Superintendent Amrine, a student of reformatory work, is attracting much attention from the standpoint of real modern reformatory methods being introduced, and we bespeak the highest degree of success will accompany his efforts.

The work of the private charities is so wide and the field of action so broad that it is impossible to give a faint conception of the great good that is being accomplished by these various societies represented in different parts of the state.

Our commonwealth perhaps little realizes the good accomplished and the sacrifices made by the ones engaged in private charity work. Owing, however, to the perseverance of the ones carrying on this often neglected work, much good is being accomplished in uplifting humanity and many homes are being strengthened.

Notwithstanding all that is being done by these different agencies, each working in its respective sphere, it is true that we still have the poverty-stricken with us; we have not nearly prevented crime within our borders; neither have we fully established normal standards of living with the ones who defy law and refuse our offers of help—but, as a body of workers, we are trying and helping, in our way, to fulfill that prophetic vision of the writer of Revelation as he exclaims:

"I saw and beheld a great multitude, which no man could number, out of every nation and of all tribes and peoples and tongues, standing before the throne and before the Lamb, arrayed in white robes, and palms in their hands, and they cry with a great voice, saying, Salvation unto our God who sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb. These are they that come out of great tribulation, and they washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."—Rev., 7.

Holding these conferences annually in different parts of the state, presenting and discussing topics of vital interest and ones that lie close to the hearts of the thinking people of the state, we have hoped to arouse an interest that will be productive of much good to the rising generation, and our homes made bulwarks of purity and truth—this being the main hope of the state and the place where we are to look for our future citizenship.

We realize that we are in our infancy, as you may say, in the work as

it now stands. There are so many things that need to be corrected, so many things that need to be accomplished and must be overcome. It may mean a surrender of ease and home comforts to many to accomplish the work before us, but it is the giving of self to the cause we espouse that brings results worth while.

If we feel any responsibility in the matter at all, if we have sons and daughters of our own that we desire to protect, let us lend our influence to forward a movement that means so much to the general welfare and the public good. How can we turn deaf ears to the crying need to remedy the home life that has been an object of incompatibility, strife, disregard for marriage vows, lack of domestic sanctity and morality? And then when we think of the vast number who belong to shattered homes, it presents to our mind's eye a most pitiable picture, and we will surely find work to do there.

#### MY MISSION.

I was longing for a mission—  
 Something men would count as grand;  
 Something that would win the praises  
 Of the lofty in the land.  
 So I squandered time in waiting  
 For the chance that never came;  
 Quite forgot to think of others  
 In my yearnings after fame.  
 But one day I had a vision  
 Of the needy close at hand,  
 Of the poor whose hearts are hungry  
 As they journey through the land,  
 Starving for a word of comfort,  
 Yearning, but, alas, in vain,  
 For the love of those about them,  
 And the smile that lightens pain.  
 Just a little deed of kindness,  
 Just a word of hope and cheer,  
 Just a smile; they cost so little,  
 But they make it heaven here.  
 Thus it was I found my mission—  
 Knew what work God meant for me,  
 And I cried, "Forgive my blindness;  
 Now, at last, thank God, I see."  
 And my heart that had been selfish  
 In its longing to be great  
 Saw broad fields of labor waiting  
 For me, just outside the gate.  
 I have sought to scatter sunshine  
 In a dark and cheerless place;  
 Loving words have given courage,  
 Brightened many a weary face.  
 In the joy of helping others  
 God's good time I waste no more  
 Since my life has found its mission—  
 Found it at the very door.  
 Oh, the little deeds of kindness,  
 And the words of hope and cheer,  
 And the smiles that cost so little—  
 But they make it heaven here.

—Eben E. Rexford.

My wish is that each one present will partake of this spirit of love and helpfulness and that he will pass it on to others, just waiting the opportune moment to assist in the accomplishment of the results for which we are striving; that whatever is presented in this session or following sessions of this Conference will be carried with us as individuals to influence legislation for the betterment of humanity.

Miss Mabel Tarvin rendered beautifully a piano solo, after which Dr. T. C. Biddle in his usual effective style gave the following address:

#### THE TREATMENT AND CAUSES OF INSANITY.

I conclude that it is conservative to estimate that there are 175,000 insane persons in the United States who are residents of the hospitals for the insane of the country. The subject of the cause and cure of mental disease of this large element of our population becomes one of great public interest.

Undoubtedly the percentage of insanity resident in our insane hospitals is increasing out of proportion to the increase of our whole population. The increase of the insane population of the country, however, is not as large as the increase of the institution population would indicate. This is because of the fact that the public is more and more inclined to avail itself of the advantages afforded by the hospitals of the country. This is true not only in relation to the care of the mentally sick, but also of the general hospitals. If we should base our conclusion upon the number of cases treated in the general hospitals of the country, we would be alarmed at the great increase of sickness and disease throughout the land. This conclusion would be incorrect, for the reason that more cases are now treated in hospitals and fewer cases in the homes.

So with mental sickness, nearly all cases are now treated in public and private hospitals, whereas at an earlier period many mildly insane types were kept in the home, or perhaps almshouses or jails. This practical demonstration of the growing confidence of the public in our hospitals, both mental and general, is especially gratifying to those of us who are engaged in the administration of these great charities.

There are many causes of insanity. The causes may be divided into predisposing and exciting causes. Of the predisposing causes, heredity is the far reaching important factor. "Like produces like" is nature's law. In no field of nature is the enforcement of this law so exacting as it is in its relation to the reproduction of the delicate structure of the brain and nervous system and the transmission of the mysterious function of the brain called mind. The farmer understands that "like produces like," and therefore selects his seed from his most perfect specimens of grain. He understands that all our modern improved domestic animals are the product of selection of perfect types for seed. In all forms of planting advantage has been taken of our knowledge of nature's law, except in the reproduction of the human animal. In view of the fact of the disregard of this great law in the procreation of the human species, the wonder is that there has not been greater degeneration of the species.

There is an important relation between the influence of heredity and

environment in the production of the normal man. The perfect specimen of corn cannot reproduce its type in a sterile soil, with imperfect cultivation and unseasonable weather; nor can a child of standard parentage be developed into a standard individual under unfavorable mental and physical hygienic influences. Mental hygiene is a broad field. It includes all the factors that operate to encourage normal mental growth and establishment. It goes hand in hand with physical hygiene, for the reason that a well-poised mind is closely associated with a well-developed body. In addition to the influences that contribute to physical growth, mental establishment demands special environment. The growing mind should be separated from all the blighting influences of vice and vicious thoughts. This does not imply the encouragement of effeminate goodness, but rather natural lessons and examples of manly and womanly morals.

The child should be taught the lessons of obedience and subordination. I doubt not that the modern indulgence of children is an important factor in causing the increased percentage of mental instability of the present age. If the child grows up with its faulty ideation unrestrained, uncontrolled, it is poorly prepared to assume the responsibilities of life. It meets the opposition of the world resentfully, it is rebellious and sorely exasperated in the face of life's difficulties. It has never been instructed in the lessons of self-control and submission, and consequently life's oppositions become thorns that irritate the mind of the child who has been raised in indulgence. Unwise indulgence of children is an important etiological factor in insanity. Could we select the seed from which human animals are germinated, select the soil and environment in which the children are grown, we would no longer hear the frequent inquiry, Why is insanity increasing?

The exciting causes of insanity are numerous, but they are largely sequential to predisposing causes. In other words, exciting causes would rarely be sufficient to cause mental dethronement in well-established, healthful minds. It is the predisposed mind, the product of heredity and environment, that breaks down under the stress of exciting causes, that constitutes a very large majority of all cases of insanity. To illustrate, business disappointment, financial failure, domestic trouble, grief, unrequited love, and many other taxes on mental establishment may precipitate an attack of insanity in an individual of faulty mental endowment, but the person without the strain of predisposition will withstand the unsettling influence of unusual mental stress.

Because of its etiological importance, I will briefly refer to alcohol as a cause of insanity. Alcohol acts both as a predisposing and exciting cause of mental disease. As a predisposing influence it operates by reason of the fact that the physical deterioration of an alcoholic parent transmits physical deficiency to the offspring. Especially are the delicate nerve cells affected by alcohol, and these defective nerve cells are reproduced by the law of heredity in a defective offspring. Therefore it is to be expected that a child of an alcoholic parent will be endowed with an unstable mind and nervous system; consequently we find a large proportion of our epileptics, neurasthenics and cases of hysteria are children of alcoholic parents, and many of the insane are also children of alcoholics.

Alcohol is also an exciting cause of insanity because of its toxic influence upon the brain cells.

The child of an alcoholic inherits not only a defective nerve organization, but because of defective nerve stability and moral establishment, it inclines itself to the use of alcohol; consequently we find many children of alcoholics who are also the victims of drink habit. Again, the endless chain of alcoholic influence exerts itself by reason of the fact that these defective children are less able to resist the effects of the drug and more certainly break down mentally under its use, with resulting insanity. Next to heredity, alcohol is the most influential cause of mental disease.

The details of the medical treatment of insanity will not be interesting to a nonmedical meeting, and I therefore shall briefly review some of the features of treatment that may be of more general interest. The present status of the care and treatment of the insane represents the progress of the past century. Prior to that time the mentally alienated person was regarded with superstition and believed to be a victim of some supernatural influence. The violent types were inhumanely confined in dungeons, frequently in chains. With the dawning of a brighter period, Pinel, in France, Rush, in America, and others began to teach the lesson of a more humane attitude of society towards the mentally sick.

As a result there was an awakening of the public conscience towards the insane. Since that time growth and development of the care of the insane has become world wide. The asylums of earlier times have evolved into the modern hospitals for the treatment of the mentally sick. The public has a fair conception of the important advances that have occurred in the science of general medicine and surgery in recent years. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that people are generally not informed that there has been a corresponding advance in the care and treatment of the insane.

Scientific men are striving hard to learn of the mysteries of a dethroned mind. The chains and dungeons of the time of Pinel have been exchanged for mental hospitals, where the patients are surrounded with all the comforts that are offered the sick in the general hospitals. The American hospital for the insane is considered negligent if it does not contribute its share to the improvement of the nursing staff by means of a training school for nurses. With the advent of the training school we hear less and less of unkind treatment of patients by incompetent attendants. Political administration of the insane hospitals has been the most serious impediment in the highway of progress.

Each year finds this withering influence disappearing more and more. Kansas has left the blight of political administration far behind us. The change of policy has been so markedly satisfactory that I believe it would be very unwise for any administration to attempt to return the charitable institutions of the state to a political basis of administration.

Improved methods of hospital treatment require improved equipment and buildings. Modern hospitals are provided, or are being provided, with psychopathic buildings that are equipped with complete appliances for hydrotherapy, electrical and clinical laboratory, where every opportunity can be extended to promote the patient's recovery. The newest thought in the treatment of the insane is along the line of mental hy-

giene, special attention being directed to mental and physical development and the reëducation of the mental cripple. Wholesome play, manual training, gymnastics, congenial employment, employment that is entertaining and diverting and not a burdensome task, and industrial training, taining and diverting and not a burdensome task, and industrial training, who have taken special training in the art of entertaining, employing and reëducating the insane. Results reported in this method of treatment are exceedingly gratifying.

Kansas has reached the time when another hospital for the insane is required. It is fortunate that the time has been postponed until now, when the advanced ideas of hospital construction can be incorporated in the building plans. The colony idea should be the guiding thought in the plan of construction. The selection of the most suitable location should be the first and most important step in the great enterprise. The selection of the site should be by men who are experienced in the requirements of a location. The shame connected with the locating of some of our state institutions should not appear in establishing the new hospital. The great wrong done the state will be too enduring, and it must not occur again.

Of the medical treatment of insanity I will but briefly state that much can be done to assist nature in restoring these unfortunates to health, but there are no specific medicines for insanity. Medically, we endeavor to treat conditions as we meet them. There are many physical complications that are contributory causes of insanity that require skillful medication. It is the practice at our hospital to put every new patient to bed as soon as admitted. Bed treatment reasonably prolonged is the only routine treatment for mental disease that we practice. After a period of bed treatment, in all cases where there is sufficient physical strength, the opportunity is afforded for open-air treatment, and our patients are outdoors a great deal each day. The beneficial effect of open-air treatment of insanity is only second to the well-known benefit of fresh air in the treatment of tuberculosis.

At the Topeka Hospital we are building a reception hospital. In this building we propose to treat all our acute and possibly curable cases. It is being constructed after the most modern plans of hospital construction. Fresh air will be abundantly supplied by forced ventilation. Apparatus for hydrotherapy will be an important department, together with surgery, diet-kitchen and continuous baths.

You will doubtless be pleased to learn that, with the completion of this building, no state in the Union will have a more complete psychopathic hospital than we will have in Kansas.

Appropriate music followed by the benediction completed the program for the evening.



## TUESDAY MORNING.

Meeting having been called to order at 9:30 A. M., Pres. Julia B. Perry announced the following committees:

*Committee on Nominations:* Judge J. H. Ellis, Columbus; Judge O. D. Kirk, Wichita; Dr. L. L. Uhls, Osawatomie; Sherman G. Elliott, Topeka; Rev. O. S. Morrow, Topeka.

*Committee on Time and Place:* Guy T. Justis, Topeka; Judge H. W. Chaffee, Ottawa; Dr. O. S. Hubbard, Parsons.

*Committee on Resolutions:* H. C. Bowman, Topeka; Judge A. Artman, Lincoln; H. W. Charles, Topeka; Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth; Dr. T. C. Biddle, Topeka; M. W. Woods, Wichita.

In the absence of Warden J. K. Coddington, of the Kansas Penitentiary, Mrs. J. K. Coddington read Mr. Coddington's paper. It follows:

## REFORMATORY METHODS.

To make this paper deal with facts and actual experiences rather than theories, the title should read, "Reformatory Methods in the Penitentiary."

Before reformatory methods can be effective there must be a knowledge of the subject sought to be reformed, and common sense must guide the reformer in his work.

In the Kansas Penitentiary at the present time there are 921 prisoners. Thirty-nine are women, and 7 of these women are white, 31 black, and 1 Indian. Of the 882 men, 564 are white, 285 black, 12 Mexicans, and 3 Indians. Fifty per cent of these prisoners were never residents of the state of Kansas; 50 per cent of the white men are what is known as hobo or tramp criminals, caught in some crime while passing through the state; a great majority of the colored prisoners are recruited from the crap-shooting, idle, black tough class of the cities. Sixty-eight per cent of these prisoners were not thirty years of age at the time of the commission of their crimes; 9 per cent of them were illiterate, while the percentage of illiteracy in the state is less than 2 per cent; 90.9 per cent of these men were without home influences when they committed their offense; half of them were idle, and 44 per cent gave intoxicating liquor as the cause of their downfall, while an additional 33 per cent gave intoxicating liquor as one of the contributing causes of their failure.

The body of the men as a whole are not abnormal, but many are subnormal. They are below the average in physical strength and moral stamina. Many of them have had diseases that have added to their defectiveness. They are not distinctively a criminal class, but are a body of men so defective that they have been unable to resist temptation or fight life's battle successfully. Not over 25 per cent of them are what you would call habitual criminals, the other 75 per cent being correctly

- classified as accidental law violators. Their lives have to a great extent been shaped by hereditary influences. They thus more readily become victims to wrong environments. The saloon, the brothel, the dive, improper associates and temptations find them easy victims; their commitment to the Penitentiary resulted.

The average term of sentence of a prisoner in the Kansas Penitentiary, exclusive of life prisoners, is three years and seven months, and the problem to be solved is, How near can we in this short period of time fit these defectives and unfortunates for good citizenship? In other words, can we, in three years and seven months, make them an asset to society instead of a liability?

I answer this question by saying that in 75 per cent of the cases a prisoner can be sent back into civil life fitted to become a useful citizen, and that he will not again violate the laws of the state. And it is of the *how* this can be accomplished that the remaining portion of this paper will treat.

The first requisite in the rebuilding of the defective man is good, well-cooked, wholesome food, and so served that it is a properly balanced ration; plenty of fresh air.

In his cell a clean bed and proper medical attention, is the second requisite.

Third. Ten hours a day of hard work for six days out of the week—work that taxes the muscles, that puts fiber and manhood into the prisoner.

Fourth. Recreation that brings him out into the open air, that develops the love and desire to partake in healthy athletic sports. During the recreation period all physical restraint is removed, and the body of prisoners while at their recreation are self-governing, the whole body being responsible for the individual conduct of each member. Thirty minutes a day is the time set apart for this recreation period. This period has to a great extent within the last year been responsible for reducing the death rate one-half and the sick rate the same; only one death from tuberculosis, as against eight the previous year, when the recreation period was not allowed. No new cases of insanity have appeared during the past year; the men have almost universally increased in weight; they have a greater capacity and desire to work; they march with elastic step, are clear eyed, and compare favorably in bodily health with any body of workmen in any city of Kansas.

Fifth. The prison night school, conducted every other night for six months in the year, is a potent reformatory force. Many illiterate prisoners after attending school for a few months seem to get a new vision of life; they cease to appear upon the punishment record; they do their work well, and are soon able to commence writing letters to their people. By the time they are ready to leave the prison they are really gainers by their imprisonment.

Last, but not least, is the influence upon the men of the Prison League, or prison church, as it may be called, an organization of the prisoners united upon the following pledge:

## MEMBERS' PLEDGE.

*Leagues of Christian Endeavor of the Society for the Friendless.*

1. I will accept Jesus Christ as my Lord and Savior.
2. I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible daily and will faithfully endeavor to think, speak and act as Jesus Christ would have me.
3. I will obey the rules of the institution, will treat the officers with respect, and, so far as possible, will conduct myself without offense toward my fellow inmates.
4. When able to do so, and not prevented by duties to the institution, I will attend all the meetings of the League, and take some part, aside from singing.
5. On leaving the institution I will enter some honorable employment, and, trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, will become an upright and helpful member of society.

This organization within the last sixteen months has grown from 60 to 260 members. It is officered and the classes taught by prisoners, and meets for an hour every Sabbath. The men are urged as far as possible to live a Christian life among their fellow prisoners, and so faithful are the league members to this pledge that very few of them ever violate the prison rules.

The majority of the prisoners who leave the Penitentiary go out on parole and remain under parole on an average of two years. The conditions of their parole require them to observe the following rules of conduct:

## PAROLE AGREEMENT.

*Rules Governing Prisoners on Parole.*

## BOARD OF PAROLE, STATE OF KANSAS.

*First*—The prisoner shall proceed at once to his place of employment and report to his employer.

*Second*—Upon reporting to his employer he shall immediately make out a written report and send it by mail to the parole officer, announcing his arrival at his destination, and this written report must be endorsed by his employer.

*Third*—He must not change employment, nor leave employment, unless by order of or upon permission from the warden first obtained in writing.

*Fourth*—Upon receipt of his parole blank he must fill it out and return immediately to the parole officer. If the prisoner has been idle during the month he must state the reason. He must also give any information that will throw light upon his conduct and success during the month. These monthly reports must be endorsed by his employer.

*Fifth*—He shall spend his evenings at home.

*Sixth*—He shall attend church at least once each Sunday.

*Seventh*—He must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors in any form. He must avoid all evil association and improper places of amusement, including pool halls and other places not frequented by the best citizens.

*Eighth*—He must respect and obey the laws cheerfully, and conduct himself as a good citizen, keeping his conduct at all times consistent with that of the best and most respected citizens of his community.

*Ninth*—In the event of sickness or the loss of his position through any misfortune whatever, he must immediately report the fact in writing to the parole officer, or have this report made for him.

*Tenth*—A violation of any of the above rules forfeits the parole contract on the part of the party paroled and renders him liable to be returned at once to the Penitentiary to serve out the maximum sentence.

The Prison Board have a lively interest in the subject of this parole.

They will counsel and advise him as he may need and will assist him in any reasonable way to reestablish himself in society. They will vigorously follow and rearrest him in the event that he willfully violates the conditions of his parole, sparing neither time nor expense in doing so. If he does right he need have no fear of being rearrested. If he does wrong he must expect the inevitable penalties.

Nothing contained in any of these rules shall be construed as in any manner of modifying the provision of the statute relating to the legal custody of the prisoner, or the retaking and reimprisoning him by the warden of the Penitentiary, and it shall be the duty of the warden to enforce the rules in harmony with the provisions of the statute.

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, an inmate of the Kansas State Penitentiary, hereby declare that I have carefully read, and do clearly understand, the contents and conditions of the above rules regulating the parole of prisoners, and the above parole agreement, and I hereby accept the same and do hereby pledge myself to honestly comply with all said conditions.

"Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 191—."

Eighty-four per cent of the parole prisoners live up to the conditions of their parole. It will thus be seen that the three years and seven months of reformatory treatment in the Penitentiary, followed by two years of a correct life on the outside, is the means of establishing the prisoner permanently in a correct and useful life.

Whenever the term of a prisoner's sentence is based upon his fitness to return to civil life, and when no man is turned out of the Penitentiary until it is reasonably certain that he will not again violate the laws of his country, then, and only then, will we have a correct solution of how to handle the law violators.

Reformatory methods will remain crude until the Penitentiary is taken out of politics and politics are taken out of the Penitentiary. And the great work to be accomplished by the prison reformer is to make clear to the people that men are sent to the Penitentiary, not to be punished, but to be reformed and rebuilt; that the commitment to a penal institution is not for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on him, but for the purpose of benefiting society and the prisoner as well.

Rev. O. S. Morrow, general superintendent of the Kansas Children's Home Society, read the following paper:

#### THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STATE IN THE WORK OF CHARITY AND CORRECTION.

Of the three divine institutions—the family, the church and the state—the family is of greatest importance, because it is the foundation of both the others, the one without which neither of the others could exist. And both the church and state will approach the ideal just in proportion as the family fills its place and does its work in the divine economy of the race.

Originally there was but the one divine institution among men that ordered the affairs of mankind, and that one was the family. Both the church and the state, as separate and distinct institutions, were afterthoughts, or, rather, evolutions from the family. In the beginning all the offices and functions of both the church and the state were held and exercised by the head of the family, and when, in course of human events, the

church became an organization distinct from the family, and when in later years the state became a third institution in the affairs of men, it was not intended that these later evolved institutions should supplant the family, or make less important the family organization or less imperative the obligations which that organization imposed.

These remarks are emphasized by the fact that in the shuffle incident to the adjustment of the multiplied organizations that have come to the front and are imperatively demanding recognition in the prevention and the cure of the moral, social and political evils of the age, the family organization, with its functions and obligations, has practically been lost sight of. And, because we have almost lost sight of the family organization, or failed to utilize it in our efforts to better the human family, many evils have sprung up—evils which have assumed the proportion of national or race problems, such as the social-evil problem, the labor problem, the divorce problem, the homeless-child problem, and such like evils. To the credit of the better element of society, be it said that we have recognized the nature and magnitude of these evils and have entered our protest against them, and have followed up our protest with a multitude of organizations that have as their object the doing away with such wrongs. I mention the National Social Purity League, our National Sabbath Bureau, our state and national temperance unions, and kindred organizations; our many labor organizations, the National Antidivorce League, the multitude of orphan asylums dotting this country from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Washington—all laboring at enormous expense of men and money and time and heart power to cure the evils that should never have grown to such mammoth proportions. Our splendid efforts along these organized lines of opposition are not meeting with the success that we had hoped, or that they deserve, when viewed in the light of what they cost, simply because we have not marshaled the right host nor undertaken the solution of these various problems in the right way. You know how it is in the solution of a problem of mathematics. To succeed in solving the problem we must go at it in the right way and prosecute the solution along the right lines. It makes no difference how enthusiastic we are in our efforts or how long we stick to the task or how much it costs, we will never solve the problem until we go at it in the right way and follow up each step of the process along right lines.

What is true in the solution of a problem in mathematics is equally true in the solution of the ethical and moral problems affecting our race. We must go at them in the right way and follow them up along right lines. I am thoroughly convinced that many of these so-called problems affecting the welfare of humankind are not going to be solved through the organizations that have for their object the death of this or that specific evil. They have not begun their work at the right place and they are not now carrying it on along the right lines.

Diagnose their history and origin and you will find that the most of these prevailing evils of to-day originate in the home, are fostered by at least the negative attitude of the home toward them, and grow to practically uncontrollable proportions before the child has left the home. These problems are not so much social problems or ecclesiastical problems or

political problems as they are domestic problems; and therefore if they are to be solved they must, in large measure, be solved in and by the home. Back to the home with your social-purity work, and also with your social-purity workers. Let the God-appointed persons—the parents—take up the task of teaching the children the mystery as well as the sacredness of sex and how this mystery is to be sacredly solved and applied. Let the parents, and the parents only, be the teachers here. Shut out from the child both the reformer who preaches from the housetops on such subjects and the impure child who, as bedfellow, whispers these mysteries with vile suggestions and under pledge of absolute secrecy, and let the parents do their duty to the child, and the social-purity problem will be solved, and so thoroughly solved that it will never have to be taken up a second time.

I am not speaking at random here or without data. We have known families where the God-imposed obligation of the parents to teach their children what they should know on such subjects has been faithfully carried out, and we have seen these children so taught by the parents grow up into manhood and womanhood absolutely pure in both speech and behavior. Let the purity leagues and their writers and lecturers confine their efforts to those who are old in such offenses, but let the parents do their duty to their children in this particular, and the social problem will solve itself for this generation.

But you say that theory may work as applied to the social-evil problem, but how can the family solve the Sabbath problem? Surely you do not claim that this problem is solely a domestic one. Possibly not wholly such, but so largely so that I can safely predict that the family which consistently observes the Sabbath in the home, by shutting out secular affairs Saturday night, by putting aside secular papers and books and laying upon the table the religious books and papers, and gently and tactfully leads the conversation Sabbath morning into the Sabbath duties that lie before them, and the family that goes to church, as a family, and the family that closes its doors against Sabbath social visiting, and at the same time succeeds in making the Sabbath day interesting and profitable to every member of the household, will never have a Sabbath problem to consider; and if all families would do in this particular as every family is under obligation to do, there would be no Sabbath problem to solve.

I have used the two illustrations because they are the principal evils. And what is true of the social-purity problem and the Sabbath problem is equally true of the drink problem, the divorce problem, the labor problem, the pauper and the criminal problems, and the other so-called problems of the age. Did time and space permit we could prove this as in the cases above presented.

Concerning each one of these problems in particular and all of them in general, it can be affirmed on the authority of the Word of God that the child that is rightly trained in all these things will never depart from the path of his training. And this training, if it is done effectively, must be done by the family. The public school can't, the church can't, the Sabbath school can't, the state, as such, can't.

Right here is where the great mistake of the age is being made. Instead of the family doing to-day the work which God imposed upon it in

the beginning, we have delegated this training to our public schools, our Sabbath schools, our libraries, our gymnasiums and our thousand and one organizations that from time to time propose to do for the rising generation what so manifestly needs to be done, and yet which never can be done by any other agency than through the home.

What we need to-day more than we need anything else is homes—Christian family homes, homes that will accept, in the fear of God, the solemn trust of making noble men and women out of the children that God has committed to their care. If our reformers in every department of the great reform movements of to-day will expend upon their own homes and the homes of others, in stimulating the homes to do their duty and in showing them how to do it, only half the time, energy and money now being expended by the state and other institutions, the club and the other reform organizations of the land, much greater and more permanent good will be accomplished for those whom such organizations were intended to serve.

We do not belittle the great problems confronting society to-day—problems which this generation must solve or entail upon posterity evils which a century cannot fully solve—but we do insist that we have undertaken the solution of these problems in the wrong way. We have made a thousand organizations through and by which we are trying to destroy these thousand evils which are blighting and corrupting the glory of the present and the hope of the future, when all the while God is commanding us to go back to our homes and there patiently work out the solution of these great problems by training up the children in the way they should go. I am confident that God means for us to accomplish through the home many of the reliefs and reforms which we are now trying in vain to effect in some other way. For example, we have been trying for over 300 years to save the homeless child by the institutional method; and what has been the result? The more homeless children we have shut up in public institutions the more there were left outside crying for help. And the institution did its work imperfectly, and so inadequately equipped its charges for their places in the world that a universal cry from a sympathetic and distressed public has demanded that something larger and something better be done for the homeless little ones. Witness the article in a recent issue of the *Delineator*, entitled "Where One Hundred Thousand Children Wait." No one can read that article without tears and heartache, yet the picture is not overdrawn. It simply depicts the condition of children as actually found in the average orphanage.

Then came the suggestion, "Back to the home," and solve the homeless-child problem by utilizing the childless home—and behold, the problem is solved, and in God's own way. "A father to the fatherless is He (God) in all His holy habitation. For God setteth the fatherless in families." The wonder is that it took hundreds of years to discover the meaning of that scripture. But when we did discover it and began practicing it we found that we had solved one of the greatest problems of the age. God already has a home with outstretched waiting arms and empty hungry hearts for every homeless child in the land, and all we have to do is to put the supply and the demand together. The prob-

lem solves itself when we go at it in the right way and follow it up by right methods, just as a problem in mathematics solves itself.

Our discovery that God would use the family for saving the homeless child, or solving the homeless-child problem, has resulted in the still further discovery that God would have us use the home in solving many other problems of our day—temperance, labor, divorce, etc.

Now, admitting the foregoing, where does the state come in for its part in the solution of these great problems that relate to the welfare of our dependent and delinquent classes? It is evident that in the field of charities and correction, as well as elsewhere, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It therefore becomes the first duty of the state to establish, protect and build up the homes of the commonwealth. Put the strong arm of the state behind the home in its very beginning, by seeing to it that the home is not founded upon an improper basis or composed of improper persons. Here is a wide field for the legislative and executive departments of the state. A field that as yet has scarcely been entered. Here the state can perform a part in the solution of these problems that has brought us together to-day, that will go further toward the prevention of paupers and criminals than can be accomplished by a thousand conventions such as this. More than this, the state should protect the family as a whole and each individual member of the family organization. The family, being the greatest and the best organization of human society, should be safeguarded by the combined strength of both the church and the state. Offense against the family organization, either from without or from within, should be punished by the state by both fine and imprisonment equal to that for manslaughter. The family should be preserved at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, by the state. Better that the state should fall than the family should perish; better that both the church and the state should be dissolved than that the family unit should be lost sight of. Abolish our easy divorce laws, and make the state law for divorce harmonize with the Bible law for divorce, and administer extreme punishment to one who deserts his partner in the marriage vows, and the state in this way will have decreased both poverty and crime at least fifty per cent in our midst. Again, the state has a part to perform and an obligation to discharge whenever a single member of the family organization becomes a transgressor—not primarily to punish the transgressor, but to stimulate and help the family to reform him. Here is where the excellency of the ideal juvenile court process is displayed. Under former practice the so-called juvenile offender would have been haled into the criminal court by a warrant in the hands of the sheriff, tried as a criminal, and if found guilty sentenced to a criminal's prison to serve out his time in the companionship of criminals. The ideal juvenile court changes all this. The officer of the state makes the personal acquaintance of the offender, and from him gets a statement of the offense from the offender's viewpoint; then he interviews the family, and there discovers the home influence that is molding the boy. Then he gets in touch with the "gang," and here finds another strong factor in molding and directing the boy's activities. With all of this practical information, he takes the whole matter up with the family, with the result that the whole *modus operandi* is



changed and the boy is successfully lined up along better lines and in better company, with better understanding and warmer sympathy and more hearty coöperation at home, and in nine cases out of ten the boy is saved. We give the credit to the ideal juvenile court for bringing it all about, and that is where much of the credit belongs; but at the same time the court could have accomplished nothing without the sympathy and coöperation of the family. Again, the state has an important part to perform in supplementing the family education of the child. Our public-school system, extending over eight years of the grade work and four years of high school, is an inestimable adjunct to the family training. Expand this fact: It is the family and the school that lay the foundation of our superior citizenship. But the practical excellency of our school training is conditioned almost wholly upon the quality of the home training; the home lays the foundation and the public school helps to build upon it the structure of complete manhood and womanhood.

Again, the state can assist the family by providing home and care outside of the family for such members of the family as cannot be so provided for within the family. This includes institutional care for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, the defective, the criminal and the insane. It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss the above service rendered by the state. Others will present this work in detail in the proper place on the program of this Conference. Eliminating the above service to be rendered by the state, whatever else is demanded in the process of making the best manhood and womanhood out of the children of the nation belongs to the family, must be supplied and applied by the family; and the state should both assist and compel the family in the discharge of these duties.

To recapitulate: The family is the unit of society; to the family we must look for all that is best in society and to the family we must look, primarily, for the restraining and reclaiming of the wayward members of the household. The state, as a secondary institution, must stand back of the family, by safeguarding its elementary principles, enforcing a sacred performance of the marriage and filial obligations, and by assisting the family in every possible way to make the very best possible workmanship out of the material at hand. It is the further duty of the state to make the best possible provision for those who for any reason can no longer be successfully handled as members of the family organization. But with these exceptions, society is the product of the family, belongs to the family organizations, and in its broadest sense is just what the family makes it.

In discussion, H. C. Bowman, chairman of the Board of Control, complimented the two papers, saying that they were excellent in all respects—one from the institution viewpoint, the other the viewpoint of society in general. In continuing the discussion, Supt. H. W. Charles, of the Boys' Industrial School, said:

I wish to add just a word to what has been said upon this subject, and that is that the promoters of the home-finding societies are not quite fair to other agencies for social betterment. The problem they solve is the

least of all the social problems. I have read the articles in the *Delineator*, and have seen the beautiful pictures of the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed Blossom and Rose, and have read of the great work that is being done in placing these beautiful children in comfortable homes. This does not require any great degree of effort or of sacrifice. I have two children that I would like to place in comfortable homes. Their names are Knotty and Thorn. Why do not these organizations enter the real battlefield of social effort and labor to rescue the unattractive and defective as well as unfortunate. This is the crucial test. I have in my institution a much larger percentage of the wards of home-finding societies than of the rest of the juvenile population of the state, and yet with rare exceptions the welfare of these boys are ignored by the home-finding societies after being committed to us, and we learn of their being wards of these societies by the merest accident. Let these people come out of their citadels into the open, get into the real battle, and take their place on the firing line. When they will do this they will learn that the victory to be won is not in behalf of the beautiful and the lovely, but in behalf of the unloved and unlovable as well as unfortunate.

### TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order by the president at two P. M. Appropriate music was furnished.

Mrs. C. C. Goddard, president State Federation of Women's Clubs, then read the following paper:

#### WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC CHARITIES AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

The position of woman, her power to fill any place with credit, has become the test of national greatness. In like manner, the condition of woman, and the way men regard her in the scale of humanity, may be taken as a gauge as to her helpfulness. I rather like the words of the first prophecy of the New Testament, which comes from a woman's lips:

"My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Saviour, for He hath regarded the low estate of His handmaiden; for, behold, henceforth all generations shall call her blessed."

This prophecy is gradually being fulfilled, as there is scarcely a philanthropic work being launched without the assistance of organized womanhood.

We are indebted to our English sisters for revealing to us the unhappy and unfortunate conditions of our fellow men and the influence we can bring to bear towards their betterment. The greater part of their benevolent work was and is done through the church, while in America we work more through the clubs, and it is more of a domestic mission.

The social settlement workers have done much for humanity's sake. We are all acquainted with the work of Jane Addams, the Woman's Municipal League of New York, the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a few other organizations, as well as

personal enterprises. The reports from the charitable or social bodies whose work is found in our great cities represents untold good accomplished and the sacrifice of many busy lives, while the individual efforts for philanthropic objects will be found to embrace many notable examples of individual energy, thoughtfulness and kindness.

I take it for granted, however, the reason for my being on the rostrum this afternoon, as a guest of the Kansas Conference of Charities and Corrections, a guest who represents the club women of Kansas, is to find out what the club women of Kansas are doing, can do and will do along the lines of philanthropy.

Having just returned from visiting our eight district federations (which correspond to the eight congressional districts), also our Osage County Federation, I find that all of our clubs, some 300 in number, are doing some work along the lines of philanthropy—all work similar to the one I quote from Pittsburg, Kan.:

"Have found homes for twenty-two children; have defended three cases in juvenile court; have been rewarded in getting the rights of the child protected and its future assured.

"Have made it possible for many children to go to school, by furnishing proper clothing and required books.

"The society completely furnished a home for a widow and two children, secured work for her, and she has succeeded in caring for them and sending them to school ever since. We found her absolutely destitute.

"Have distributed 2543 garments, besides loaves of bread and vegetables and canned goods. Secured work for 237 women, 29 boys, 54 men.

"We were instrumental in placing a humane ordinance upon the statute books of the city. The law includes both animals and humans. We expect to make this permanent, not so much by promiscuous giving as by individual membership.

"The Congregational church furnishes basement free of charge for headquarters."

Now this is just the organized work of one club. When you stop to think that nearly 300 clubs are, in like manner, helping to push this work along in one way or another, you can realize the magnitude of their work.

Yet there is something radically wrong in our philanthropic work, otherwise the results would be more satisfactory. We can and must continue in this work an endless time, unless some one is able to solve the problem of prevention. Much of the work of the philanthropist, necessarily, is in reclaiming the lost and in bringing into the narrow path those who have strayed.

This is heart-breaking work in some instances. But thanks to the good women who have taken up this work, they are ever on the watch to shield from danger the unstable and make rough places smooth for the weak.

At the present time the club women are taking up a line of work which we have grouped with the civic department—that of "school and social hygiene." Our plan of operation is to have a state chairman, assisted by a woman from each district, to distribute to each club woman in the state a series of health bulletins, teaching the child the wonderful and divine development of life. These lessons commence with the child of five years of age up to their change into manhood and womanhood, instructing them about themselves and the scientific relation in regard to sex. These

bulletins are to be part of the club study. From this department of philanthropy we hope to educate the mothers how to impart to their children, and others as well, this line of thought in a pure, spiritual, physical and moral way, keeping before them the higher ideals of life, and the danger that threatens it.

We believe that every child born in this world has a right to be well born. If we can succeed in teaching these truths and unearthing Doctor Uhl's hereditary law, insisting that it be obeyed to the letter, we will feel, as club women, that our work has amounted to something.

It was said to me, after some of our district meetings, that "my district paper was a good one," to which I replied, "We will wait for results, and if good comes out of it, it is a good paper." Now this is the way I feel about the efforts we are making in regard to the lame, the halt and the blind at this meeting. If the Kansas Conference of Charities and Correction can point out any way in which they can make the club women useful in their work, it is well for a representative of the clubs to be here, but if it is just to help make up the program, our time can be better spent elsewhere.

The women's clubs have accomplished a vast amount of good in child-saving work, in securing legislation in compulsory education. In many cities these clubs have been the direct means of introducing manual training, cooking and sewing into the public schools. Mrs. W. A. Johnston, one of our past state presidents, tells me it was during her administration they succeeded in having the same installed in the Industrial School at Beloit. I quote from her letter:

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, GIRL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BELOIT.

"The administration in charge of the affairs of the State Federation of Women's Clubs during the period of 1901-'03 made it their first and most important duty to look into the needs and interests of the girls in the Industrial School at Beloit. A Conference Committee of State Charities and Correction was appointed by the president, and later its purposes explained to the State Board of Charities, which was no other than being of service to the State Board of Charities and Correction, and through them to the eleemosynary institutions of the state, particularly and first to the Girls' School at Beloit.

"The gentlemen of the state board accepted most gratefully the offer of coöperation, and arranged for the president of the Federation and the Committee of Conference to visit the Beloit school, and suggested that any suggestions and recommendations that the committee thought advisable might be sent to the board.

"After going through the institution and talking with Mrs. Perry, it seemed the most important needs were an abolition of the dormitory system, the installing of separate rooms and of a complete domestic-science system, and a woman physician who would not only make the required examination of applicants and treat those who were sick, but who would teach physiology in the school, give talks and lectures on health and hygiene, and probably train a class in the rudiments of home nursing. These suggestions could not all be carried out at the time, but, acting upon the advice of the board, the committee secured a teacher (Miss Gertrude Coburn), who gave her services for several weeks, and installed the domestic science department in the school, which has been of marked benefit to the school ever since, and the separate-room system gradually followed.

"Another need pointed out was that of pictures and books. The club

women previous to this had furnished traveling libraries and a traveling art gallery for the school, but these had only shown the need more strongly, so at the next session of the legislature they were instrumental in formulating a bill and having it passed, appropriating \$1500 for the purchase of books and pictures, which were later placed in the buildings. Doing these things gave the club women a lasting interest in the girls, so that it is safe to appeal to them for any help they can give.

"Other administrations came in with new interest, which absorbed their time, but we believe that the work done for the girls at Beloit by the club women had much to do with the interest that was aroused all over the state in industrial training, and which later resulted in the enabling law being passed which permitted every school to put in an industrial department.

L. B. J."

The club women have been instrumental in establishing day nurseries, which have been a great blessing to the infants and to the mothers who have to labor by the day.

The absolute helplessness of a baby makes perhaps the most touching appeal that reaches a woman's heart. The infant, with no other language but a cry, so utterly cast upon another's care, has had given to its frail little soul at least comfort and care during the working hours of its mother. It seems to me here is the vital, important work "at the cradle."

Free kindergartens and public playgrounds have been installed by the club women and supported at their own expense.

One of the marked influences women have had for public good is the improvement of the civic and sanitary conditions of our state.

Women's clubs are not theoretical, they are practical—they act, they do things, for the good of society, for the good of the community and county.

The greater woman means a greater nation. While men have been busy quarreling over the money question and the tariff question, women's clubs have been busy safeguarding humanity by looking after the problems that come very near to the hearts of the club women—that of philanthropic and educational works. As most of the club women are mothers, their hearts are quickly touched by the many vicissitudes incident to child life. That women should work for children is as natural as that the sun should shine on the evil and on the good.

Of late years there have been more combined and systematic efforts to promote the welfare of the children of the poor and oppressed. Some of these little ones were subjected to untold misery and degradation. They were sent to work in mines, factories and mills; they had long days of labor and short nights of rest; they were always hungry and thirsty, and all but naked, and lived in terror and ignorance, and ever set to revolting and dangerous tasks. The mothers of our clubs have slowly, but most effectively, removed this condition of childhood slavery.

We realize there are many vineyards in the garden of philanthropy, and the laborers are few; that we need many more organizations that will take upon themselves the God-given work that lies so near His kingdom.

The problem which confronts us is one for solution and reflection, in which we shall best fulfil our duty towards our neighbor. The women are doing what they can personally and through organization, and they are seeking to do more, and do it more wisely and fully. The women, so

full of enthusiasm—the beautiful, untiring enthusiasm which is born of unselfish love and desire—that which she has already done is very much, but it is only a small part of what she is hopefully endeavoring to do, and without a doubt will do eventually.

“Truly woman may be a ministering angel in the world when following the steps of Him who went about doing good.”

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, prepared the following paper for the Conference:

#### THE MORAL PROBLEM OF THE CHILDREN.

In considering every problem of childhood, educators, preachers, reformers, are continually recurring to the axiomatic statement that the beginning of all reform lies in the home. By this they mean, almost invariably, that it is to the mother that we must look for the real solution of every problem that has to do with individual character.

“The weaver weaves for a day or more,  
The builder builds for an age;  
But a mother's love strikes out for the shore  
Of an endless heritage.”

We believe this, and yet this constantly reiterated emphasis upon the power that lies in her hands becomes sometimes almost unbearable to the weary mother. She feels that her burdens are heavy enough, her responsibilities are great enough, without any slightest addition being made to them.

Yet the mother cannot deny—indeed, she has no faintest desire to deny—that she has great privileges. She knows that no other being comes so close to a human soul in the making as does she. In times of comparative rest and quiet she appreciates the greatness of her blessing and feels an unspeakable gratitude that she has been allowed the privileges of a mother.

These privileges are many, and extend over a long period of time. It might seem that her earliest privilege would come to her when her little one was laid in her arms. In point of fact, however, the mother's privilege begins long years before that; it begins away back in her own childhood. In those early years she is deciding, not alone what her own character shall be in the years to come, but to a great extent what shall be the characteristics of her own possible future children.

This thought may seem of but little value to the mothers of to-day. Those early years, with all their possibilities, already lie far behind them. Yet it is to the mothers of to-day that this thought may prove of most practical value, because it is a thought which may be handed on to the children of to-day, that they may begin to have some comprehension of the meaning and value of this formative period of life, not alone to themselves, but to future generations as well.

This may seem rather a strange notion to give to little children; and yet, if each mother will but pause a moment and run back in her own mind to some fairly recent sayings of her own little ones, she will realize that this thought is not so foreign to them as she may at first think.

How long ago was it that your little girl said to you, “When I have

a little girl I am not going to dress her as you dress me"? or, when your little boy said to you, "When I have a little boy I am not going to treat him the way you treat me"? In reality, the thought of future children is not foreign to the child's mind. He projects his own life into the future along the lines most familiar to him. His father and mother have a home of their own; therefore, he expects to have a home of his own. They have children; therefore, he expects to have children. There is no question about it in his mind in this early period of childhood; it is one of the accepted facts of life. Would it not be a wise thing for us to take advantage of this inborn expectation, to make use of it in giving the child a standard that will help him judge the right or wrong of the manifold questions that come to him from day to day? It is very much easier for a boy to decide whether he would want his own child to do a certain thing than for him to decide whether it is right for him to do it; and it is easier for a child to deprive himself of a desired pleasure for the sake of his possible children than simply because it may work some harm to himself.

When the little one is finally laid in its mother's arms, her privileges are then so many that I would not have time even to enumerate them; so I shall choose the one which seems to me the greatest—the privilege of retaining her child's confidence.

The little one comes into the world with an inborn confidence in his mother. As in the earliest months of his life he has depended upon her for physical sustenance, so, as his little brain grows, he still turns confidently to her for all the other elements which are so essential to his development.

When you hear a mother say, "I wish I knew how I could get the confidence of my child," you may know that somewhere, in the years that are gone, she has made a great mistake. She had her child's confidence in the first place. It rested with her to retain it. If she has lost it, it has been because of some action on her own part. And that is the saddest part of it all, that so many mothers lose the confidence of their children, not because they want to lose it, but because they do not understand what will be the result of their own words and actions. It is all a mistake on their part, and when they finally awaken to the fact that they have lost one of their dearest possessions, the pain is all the deeper because never, at any moment of their lives, have they wanted to lose it.

It will not be amiss for us, therefore, to ask ourselves the important question as to how it is that mothers lose the confidence of their children. We might find the answer to the question by asking ourselves another one: What causes us to lose confidence in our friends or associates? Is it not the discovery that they are unworthy of that confidence in some particular or another? And must it not be similar experiences which deprive the child of his rightful possession—an unshaken confidence in his mother? The mother who tells her baby she is not going down town, and then slips into the next room to put on her hat and coat and goes on a shopping expedition, does not realize that she is taking the first step toward shaking her child's confidence in herself, and yet such is the case. That is the time when he begins to keep things to himself. He has discovered that she does not treat his questions seriously; therefore,

he will not take these questions to be answered by her. The information that he manages to pick up, in one way or another, along this line he also keeps to himself. So, little by little, it comes about that the mother knows nothing of what is going on in her child's brain about these matters, and, possibly, hearing nothing, she thinks he is not only ignorant but also innocent. She fondly dreams that, because he no longer questions her about these things, he has ceased to think about them; whereas, in the majority of instances, he is silent simply because he has secured information from other sources, which he does not feel compelled to share with her, because she has refused to give him the knowledge which he at first sought at her hands.

This policy of silence, of refusal to give children the truth in response to their honest questions, is the one that has been maintained for generations. It may well be called the racial habit. What has been the result? With no definite instruction, generation after generation has grown up with no definite ideals along these lines. Life in this direction has continued to be very largely a life of impulse instead of a life of self-control. What do we find to-day as a result of this life of impulse, this continued attitude of leniency toward the moral transgressions of men? We need but to read figures that our statisticians give, to get a glimpse of what this means to the nation of to-day, and will mean for the nation of the future.

There are many mothers who have made it a point always to tell the truth to their children, but who are finally brought face to face with a problem so overwhelming to them that, all unthinkingly, they break away from this rule and tell their first lie to their little one.

The child has been coming to his mother with all sorts of questions concerning the world round about him, and now, in the innocence of his little heart, he comes to her with another query on a subject which to him is of the greatest interest. But the mother, not understanding just what is in his childish mind, not knowing just how to answer the questions he is propounding, in too many instances meets him in such a way as to shake the implicit confidence which up to this time he has had in her.

The child comes to her with the first half of the great question of all philosophy, "Whence am I?" The child is a little philosopher. He wants to understand about his own origin, where he came from, and how he came to be in this wonderful world. And his mother meets this desire for knowledge, for an understanding of life, with an untruth, or a half truth, or that which to her mind is symbolical truth, but which to the literal mind of the child is but little better than a falsehood! The time comes when the little one inevitably discovers that what his mother has told him is not literally true, and that is the time when he begins to lose confidence in her.

Each year in our country 770,000 boys enter their sixteenth year, and so may be said to cross the borderline from boyhood into manhood. What a glorious army that would be to contemplate! Could they but pass before us, we would gaze with pride at their sturdy figures, their glowing cheeks, their bright, clear eyes, and look forward with confidence to the day when, with judgment and self-control well developed, these



strong young citizens shall take up the burdens of our great nation with health unimpaired, with strength and courage undiminished, with clear brain and steady hand—they will be equal to any task, however vast its dimensions or intricate its complications.

But, alas! we learn that this great army does not advance with unbroken ranks into the domain of responsible citizenship and onward toward the heights of maturity. Two-thirds of this great army are doomed to become victims of two of the most terrible diseases known to the human race, and 90,000 of these, be it understood, will become thus infected before they are twenty-one years of age—in other words, before they have reached years of judgment and discretion.

Some there are who claim that what is needed to save our boys is to take them before they have reached their sixteenth year and have physicians tell them, in plain, outspoken language, the awful penalty they must pay if they leave the path of personal purity. If we wait until a boy is fifteen years of age, we have waited too long. The boys and girls of our public schools are in danger; many of them are morally contaminated long before that time. Recent investigations in the schools of Chicago have brought that most forcibly to mind. In one of the most beautiful cities of Massachusetts the parents and teachers were forced, by the seriousness of the moral condition discovered among their children, to come together in a series of meetings to consider what measures could be devised to meet the gravity of the situation. And the same condition exists all over the United States.

#### CONDITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mothers, as a rule, know practically nothing about the moral conditions in the public schools, but teachers could tell a great deal that would enlighten them did they but dare to go to individual parents; and yet they cannot conscientiously sit with folded hands and see the children entrusted to their care continue in the path of physical and moral destruction. So they turn to ask for help and advice.

We find, upon investigation, that in many schools, from the lowest grades on up, there is what we may call a ferment of impurity at work among the children. This results not alone in impure talk and suggestive writing, but even goes so far as to result in what, among adults, we would designate as immoral acts. Let me emphasize here, however, the fact that these little ones who thus transgress are not to be judged by the same standards as those established for the adult. The children are completely ignorant of the real significance of their words and acts. They are not really to blame for what they do, because it has not been their own fault that they have fallen into such unfortunate condition. Their ignorance and their innocence have made them easy victims to the tainted suggestions of older companions; nor are their leaders in wrongdoing to be condemned outright. They in turn were contaminated when still too young to appreciate the meaning of that which was thrust upon them, and may still be, even in their leadership in wrong, ignorant of the moral import of what they do. We find in the lowest grades little children coming to school with absolutely no information concerning the origin of life. The natural questions that have arisen in their minds concerning

this wonderful mystery were brought in the first place to their parents. Considering these questions as evidences of innate depravity, or as touching upon a matter in which the immature mind should not be interested, the parents have refused the desired information. There remains, therefore, an eager curiosity concerning this subject, and among the new associates found at school there will generally be found a number who are only too glad to proffer what they suppose to be the true answer to these questions. Thus it is that in the very first year of school life the minds of little ones begin to be filled with wrong information, which is not only untrue but is accompanied with a mist of evil suggestion.

The results are almost inevitable. There is a special allurements to the child's mind in dwelling upon this forbidden field of thought. There is nothing more attractive than a secret, and so groups of children collect in out-of-the-way places to talk in bated breath of these mysteries of the adult world, of which they have, so they think, already secured glimpses and concerning which they are determined to know more. Thus, step by step, they are led, all unknowing, from a state of pure innocency into a condition where thoughts and words are tainted and where generally it is only a question of time before they take the last step and endeavor to discover more from their own individual experiences.

There are so many reasons why a mother should instruct her children. Girls, left too long in ignorance of what is coming to them physically, many times render themselves invalids for life. Boys, uninstructed, fall the victims of quacks, and sometimes are driven to deeds of desperation, or even suicide, because they think themselves the victims of an incurable disease. Even little children are initiated into the solitary vice and led to look upon this part of their nature as a source of selfish pleasure instead of being taught that it is given to them to hold in trust for future generations.

From childhood up, the single standard of morals should be held ever before the minds of our children. In the past it has been made easy for a young man to sin, because he has been led to believe that such transgression was allowable for him, and has known little or nothing of its terrible consequences. To-day we know too much concerning the awful results of sin to continue in this dangerous teaching, or lack of teaching. We must impress upon our sons the vital necessity of purity of life in themselves, and upon our daughters the responsibility that rests upon them to require purity from the young men with whom they associate, as well as from the young women.

By all means let us give our children a good foundation to build on. Let us organize mothers' clubs and fathers' clubs. Let us have Mothers' Day—and, of course, both reason and common sense would say, "If a Mothers' Day is worth while, a Fathers' Day is worth whiler"; for have n't the fathers done glorious things, and do we not want them to go on in the paths of glory? There is the slavery of the cigarette to be destroyed, root and branch—not to speak of the common, every-day duty of training the youth. By all means let us have Fathers' Day, that we may not only recognize what fathers have done, but come to a better understanding of what they can do to make more manly men and a better

world in which to live. Let us have Fathers' Day and Mothers' Day. Let us have anything and everything which will tend to dignify and ennoble parenthood, which will help to give us enlightened parenthood and make outside organizations, excellent as many of them are, to be not supplanters of the greatest of the three great institutions of the world—the family.

Next to the home influence we place the public school; and thank God for so many conscientious teachers. The forty-eighth annual convention of the National Education Association, at Boston, July 2 to 8, goes on record as the most memorable meeting of educators. This is due to the single fact that, for the first time in its long history, the convention gave recognition to the power and ability of the woman teacher, by the election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young to the presidency. It is not too much to say that this event marks a new era in the educational progress of the country and a new regime of real democracy in educational administration.

Mrs. Young's election was the assertion of the choice of the majority. The nominating committee (made up of delegates chosen by each state) had presented the name of a Colorado normal-school principal. The substitution of Mrs. Young's name for that of the Colorado man was the only change made in the list of names, thus giving not only a woman president, but also a woman vice president, the gifted and able Miss Julia Richman, district superintendent of New York city schools.

It is apropos to note that the National Education Association is a purely republican organization, with no bars or boundaries. Its meetings are appropriately planned for all grades of educators, from the subprimary teacher to the university president, not forgetting the ordinary citizen who is concerned in the progress and welfare of our colossal system of public education.

Eleven standing committees made reports, and no less than seventeen departments were included in the annual program. They were: the National Council of Education, which threshes out the main problems; kindergarten; elementary; secondary; higher; normal; manual training and art; music; business; child study; physical science; school administration; library; special; rural and agricultural; and the department of school patrons. The work of each section is strong in itself.

The last named is the group of women's organizations concerned in active educational work. It held its meetings in Trinity parish house, Copley square, and received reports from its active committees in eighteen states, showing a good year's work.

The plan of work is as follows: "Work already undertaken will be continued; the arousing of public opinion for desired legislation; for the enforcement of existing provisions; for the increase of appropriations, bond issues and other means of adequate financial support; the maintenance of scholarships, vacation schools, kindergartens, day nurseries; the introduction or increased support of departments of development, of school nurses and of volunteer 'follow-up service'; coöperation with city authorities for playgrounds and guarded amusements."

The current and timely problems which are stirring twentieth-century educational thought received full interpretation at the convention. Fore-

most among them are the problems of the vocational school; the place of agriculture in the public high school; what the public school can do for the subnormal child; the training of the teachers for rural schools and for the use of library books; how to adequately motivate the daily school tasks of pupils; how to improve language in the schools; community use of school buildings; respect for commercial education; how to make every school a child-welfare conference, etc.

The need for moral training and the best methods never had more complete exposition. The emphasis was laid on character formation as the most vital of all topics, a special session of the National Council being held for its discussion, and the report of the national committee appointed at Los Angeles in 1908 being received. Among its recommendations was one that local committees of teachers collate suitable illustrations from history, literature, etc. It was declared that moral instruction must be abetted by moral example and the moral atmosphere, and that the management of the school be free from petty politics, and that the public press, public officials and business men have responsibility, as well as church, home and school, in promoting character. It was President William H. Black of Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo., who pointed out the great difficulty in securing adequate moral training in the schools, when regeneration, the great essential to moral character, and the Bible, the greatest moral textbook, must both be in a great measure kept in the background. "Build upon the child's capacity for self-determination acquired from day to day," said President John Cook of Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill., "and try to induce him to do the moral thing in the presence of the immoral"—an idea which seemed greatly to impress the teachers.

Teaching morality by pictures was the plan presented by Milton Fairchild of the New Moral Education Board just organized in Baltimore. He showed specimen lantern pictures (taken from life) illustrating his talk to children on "The True Gentleman." One picture shows several boys at a street stand, one of whom has just bought himself a cigarette. "He is the kind that smokes away his brains," Mr. Fairchild told his listeners, as they looked closely at the picture. "How shiftless he looks. He does not even stand up straight. He is just one-half alive. He has no wisdom, no good sense." Helpfulness, courage, respect, obedience and other virtues are all impressed by the pictures—the only objection being that almost too much is attempted in the single lesson to give clearness of impression, it being better, perhaps, to show fewer pictures at a time, and to let them be apropos of some few chosen virtues, such as self-control, honesty, honor and sympathy.

At the conference of the Religious Education Association (presided over by President Faunce of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and addressed by a number of leading men educators) it was held by Mr. A. H. Chamberlain of Pasadena, Cal., that direct moral instruction should be to the teacher rather than to the pupils, who would thus get the best benefit.

An effort to bring parents and teachers into closer relation will meet with favor whenever undertaken sincerely, intelligently and with a genuine desire to bring better conditions to our schools. Rural schools,

as well as those in the city, need this friendly coöperation which, we are sure, would bring about not only a betterment of material conditions, but an improvement of morals, chiefly by preventive measures.

But what about the moral problem of the children of the street? In every boy is the spirit of adventure. If he is normal he will go forth in quest of adventure. But what show has he in the city streets, where his lawns are asphalt, his landscapes gashes between great buildings of stone? If he works in a factory, what can he do? When he is home in his mean flat or tenement, what can he do? Where will come his reaction, where his quest for adventure? It is very probable he will find it in mischief. There is the street—yes, and others like himself. There is the saloon—and does he not need some social center? There is the excitement of “looping the loop”—but that is too far from his house and it soon gets stale.

Mischief is left. In Chicago, last year 15,000 young fellows under twenty years were arrested and taken into court. Why? Probably because they blundered in this simple, elemental quest for some kind of adventure beyond the usual treadmill of their daily work.

What are you going to do for those boys?

It may arouse the seven sleepers of Ephesus to have it thundered in their ears that a judge of the criminal court of Chicago, after a careful study, makes the horrifying statement that sixty-five per cent of the criminals going through them are between sixteen and twenty-five years old. And he declares that one great reason for such a deplorable condition is the failure of the churches to do what they ought in looking after the young men and boys.

This is particularly true of the city boy, and particularly true of the city boy for whom no curfew whistle blows—the “newsy,” the bootblack, the district telegraph, the messenger boy, the boy in the big store, the gamin and the chums and pals of all of them. What is done for them? Ask the question again: What is done for them?

The Salvation Army does absolutely nothing for them. There is nothing in the Salvation Army discipline, its begging, its long service of passing the tambourine or having the crowd throw their nickels and coppers on the bass drum, that appeals to the gamin, to say nothing of the polite boy in the uniform of the big stores.

Who else does care for the soul of this street Arab or the candidate for taking the degrees that make a street Arab? Nobody. There is no life preserver thrown into the rapids to rescue him; there is no provision made for the making of a man out of him—we speak of the churches. No; the churches first come into contact with this boy (now possibly become a young man) when the criminal court has sent him to state's prison and annual conference furnishes a chaplin to try and undo what possibly might have been averted had the churches taken hold earlier.

The fact is, we must study the boy—the street boy—and it is easy for any boy who goes to the street corner after supper and hears the talk there to become a street boy. No boy, for that matter, is a little Lord Fauntleroy, with his starched collar covering his shoulder blades. A normal boy is a boy—and there you are. Boys will have amusements;

and working girls, too, are entitled to them. That should have the attention of all good people. Boys' hotels, Boy Scouts, institutional features in the church basement, Epworth Guards, playground associations, vocational schools, real leagues for boys, settlement work—these are joint suggestions.

It is a great thing that the juvenile courts with "probation" features and good counsel should be so popular. The churches are doing much. The percentage of those who go to the bad would be far greater but for what the churches are doing. But as churches we are not doing all we should. In Kansas we have a compulsory school law. Shall we not try to see that it is well enforced? Let us remember the boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow. May we see to it that they are so trained and safeguarded in the homes, so educated and disciplined in the schools, the church and other institutions, that they will develop into well-rounded, magnificent specimens of manhood and womanhood.

Dr. W. S. Wheeler, head of the department of public health, Kansas City, Mo., being unable to attend the Conference, Dr. Scott P. Child, of the same department, gave a paper on "Some Facts Concerning Unnourished Children—the Results; the Remedy." It follows:

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE UNDERFED CHILD.

The national and state governments have for years, through specialists, been studying the fertility and unfertility of soils and their better adaptation to the greater productiveness of wholesome and nutritious vegetable and cereal life. Likewise has careful study been made in the development of our meat, butter, fowl and egg supply, so that our markets furnish, both for domestic and foreign consumption, a very large part of the required world's foodstuffs. Patten, the sociologist, says we have now attained, in the world's history of supply and demand, a surplus which will never again be reduced to a deficit—this applying especially to the food supply.

Never before in the history of the study of the physiology of digestion and nutritive value of food has so much of scientific and practical data been secured and furnished to the public as at present. Through the daily press and the various and multiplying periodicals, popular articles and numerous facts upon foods, their nutritive value and cost, are offered to the public almost hourly. Likewise lectures upon "dietetics" before large public gatherings, and talks before mothers and teachers upon proper food for children, are being frequently presented.

This being the situation, why does Spargo have to write "The bitter Cry of the Children"? Why do our boards of health and boards of education have forced upon them to-day, for attempted solution, the ever-present problem of the underfed child? Why does so much of the effort of the social worker prove fruitless, and charity dispensed bring so little return? The question is not easy to answer, for the causes resulting in

malnutrition are many and complex, and the means of its correction are both individual and social.

It should be fully realized that the underfed child is more than the child with an empty stomach. It is often a diseased child, and oftener an improperly fed child. The average child at birth is a well-nourished and well-developed human being, and when breast fed usually remains well nourished until its second or even its third year. Then, on being fed from the common table and on a mixed diet, it soon shows signs of disturbed digestion and consequent malnutrition. And this is true often in all classes of society; not only among the poor and improvident, with which perhaps this organization has largely to deal.

The basic cause of malnutrition lies in the food. This immediately suggesting quantity, quality, its preparation, regularity in eating, and its proper mastication. For centuries, in order that health and strength be maintained, it has been generally recognized that a mixed diet of meats, vegetables and cereals, and fats or oils, is essential. To-day the physiologists explain clearly the reason of this, and demonstrate that to maintain a perfect body metabolism, and to produce the required number of heat units or calories (about 3055), man must eat a definite amount of protein, carbohydrates and fat—approximately 118 grams of the protein, 56 grams of fat, and 500 grams of the carbohydrates (Atwater), with the addition of salts and water, these amounts varying, of course, according to certain conditions of age, weight, activity and climate. Upon such a standard dietaries have been established and recommended. Government food reports and special text and cook books are now in general circulation, and possessed not only by physicians, physiologists and educators, but are in the hands of many housewives. Thus we have access at least to definite knowledge of the real nutritive value of the different food-stuffs, with practical and scientifically arranged menus for a daily or weekly diet, and receipts for the most varied and at the same time the most wholesome dishes. And yet what is the fact? To illustrate, permit me to take you into some of the public schools of Kansas City, Mo., where a general medical inspection is now being carried on, and relate to you some of the conditions observed among the children, with a statement of food eaten by them upon which the state permits, the parents require and teachers are forced to allow them to attend school, hoping for mental development.

These statements made by the children, and which I have formulated into a table, were answered by them in private and not by leading questions, and are probably true in most instances. The first group represents eighteen children from homes of laborers, and evidently poor, ignorant, and in most instances improvident:

LOWELL SCHOOL.				Father's occupation.
Family No.	Children in family.	Age of child.	Meal.	
1.....	3	6	Breakfast..... Coffee, meat, bread, potatoes. Lunch..... Bread, butter, potatoes. Supper or dinner.....	—
2.....	4	6	Breakfast..... Coffee, nothing this morning (ill). Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	—
3.....	1	7	Breakfast..... Coffee, biscuit, cranberries. Lunch..... Cranberries. Supper or dinner..... Coffee, stew, cranberries.	Carpenter.
4.....	4	7	Breakfast..... Oatmeal, milk. Lunch..... Bread, butter, cocoa. Supper or dinner.....	Boilermaker.
5.....	3	6	Breakfast..... Coffee, bread, butter, pancakes. Lunch..... Tea, bread, butter. Supper or dinner..... Tea, meat, bread, butter.	Packing house.
6.....	4	7	Breakfast..... Bread, milk, pancakes. Lunch..... Cake, bread, butter. Supper or dinner..... Meat, bread.	Tinsmith.
7.....	3	6	Breakfast..... Tea, bread, pancakes. Lunch..... Tea, bread. Supper or dinner..... General meal.	Packing house.
8.....	4	6	Breakfast..... Coffee, bacon, biscuit, gravy. Lunch..... Syrup, bread, coffee, potatoes. Supper or dinner..... Coffee, meat.	Packing house.
9.....	4	6	Breakfast..... Pancakes and syrup. Lunch..... Coffee, meat, potatoes. Supper or dinner..... Coffee, meat.	Planing mill.
10.....	6	7	Breakfast..... Coffee, bread Lunch..... Coffee, bread, butter. Supper or dinner..... Coffee, bread, butter, potatoes.	—
11.....	5 (3 dead)	8	Breakfast..... Coffee, bread, butter, dressing. Lunch..... Butter, coffee, bread Supper or dinner..... Coffee, meat, vegetables.	Ice plant.
12.....	3	8	Breakfast..... Flour gravy, bread, coffee. Lunch..... Pie, bread, jelly. Supper or dinner..... Soup, bread, jelly.	Father dead.



## LOWELL SCHOOL—CONCLUDED.

<i>Family No.</i>	<i>Children in family.</i>	<i>Age of child.</i>	<i>Meal.</i>	<i>Diet.</i>	<i>Father's occupation.</i>
13.....	4	8	Breakfast ..... Lunch ..... Supper or dinner .....	Coffee, bun, cake. Buns, jelly, apple. Coffee, bread. (Little appetite.)	Barber.
14.....	5	9	Breakfast ..... Lunch ..... Supper or dinner .....	Coffee, bread. (Smokes pipe.) Coffee, meat, bread, potato. Coffee, bread. (Little appetite.)	Barber.
15.....	4	8	Breakfast ..... Lunch ..... Supper or dinner .....	Coffee, tea, bread, potatoes. Beans, bread, butter, tea, meat. Tea, meat, bread, butter, gravy.	Rock crusher.
16.....	5	8	Breakfast ..... Lunch ..... Supper or dinner .....	Coffee, hominy, bread, cranberries. Pie, tea, vegetable soup. Meat, gravy, potatoes, bread, butter.	Glasier.
17.....	7	7	Breakfast ..... Lunch ..... Supper or dinner .....	Coffee, bread, pancakes. Coffee, bread, butter. Coffee, bread, butter, hominy, corn bread.	—
18.....	4	12	Breakfast ..... Lunch ..... Supper or dinner .....	Coffee, hominy, biscuit. Coffee, bread. Coffee, bread, butter, sausage, tomatoes.	Rock crusher.

## VAN HORN SCHOOL.

Family No.	Children in family.	Age of child.	Meal.	Diet.	Father's occupation.
1.....	6	6	Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Coffee, ham, bread, cake. None (forgotten; 3 others no lunch). Coffee, bacon, cake, tea.	Lives with grandmother; brother works.
2.....	4	7	Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Coffee, bread, or shredded wheat. Bread or beans, milk, indefinite. Potatoes, gravy.	Tailor.
3.....	4		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Tea, potatoes, syrup, orange. Tea, potatoes, syrup, orange. Tea, steak, fried potatoes.	Teamster.
4.....	5		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Coffee, cake, oatmeal. Potatoes, meat. Vegetables, fruit.	Stonemason.
5.....	4		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Coffee, bread, sugar. Cake, bread, butter, sugar. Coffee, bread, potatoes, fruit.	Janitor.
6.....	4		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Coffee, oatmeal, bread, butter. Coffee, bread, meat, potatoes. Bread, meat, coffee.	Bill poster.
7.....	3		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Coffee, bread, butter. Kidneys, potatoes, coffee, bread. Meat, turnips, bread.	Switchman.
8.....	1		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Bread, milk. Cocoa, bread, meat, potatoes. General dinner, tea.	Carpenter.
9.....	3		Breakfast..... Lunch..... Supper or dinner.....	Potatoes, coffee, half orange, cooky. Potatoes, meat, bread, butter. Potatoes, meat, bread, butter, coffee.	Stonemason.

A common part of the lunches brought by the children in the Van Horn school, representing, of course, many of the poorer families, are cheap sweetcakes, and sandwiches made of baking-powder biscuits, bologna sausage, hash or beans, and these, as observed by the janitress, are frequently thrown away. One sandwich was made up into a conserve of bologna sausage, butter, jelly and fish, and naturally not eaten by the child. If you will note, out of the eighteen children in the Lowell school, boys and girls ranging from six to twelve, but the majority about seven years old, all but four have coffee for breakfast, one having tea instead, and only two which do not have coffee or tea at one or all of their meals. Note also the small amount of meat, vegetables, cereals and fruit. The diet is largely one of poor, black coffee, a disturber of digestion and an artificial stimulant, which the medical profession practically never prescribes even as a drug to children; bread, usually cheap baker's bread, or hot biscuits and pancakes, the least wholesome and most indigestible of bread or carbohydrates.

An examination of the physical condition of these children shows them to be stunted in growth, pale, with blue circles about their eyes, nervous, frequently suffering with enuresis, having defective teeth, mouth breathers, often having enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and susceptible to contagion. On the playground they are the slow and inactive children, lacking initiative and courage, and having slight endurance. They, as found at the time of this examination, are invariably uncleanly, often having skin and parasitic diseases, and while I cannot furnish specific cases of tuberculosis among those cited, they represent the class frequently thus infected. Out of a group of 101 underfed children reported by Dr. E. Mather Sill, in a recent number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, fifty-five per cent responded to the Von Pirquet test for tuberculosis.

Other signs of malnutrition appear in this group of children, namely, in their mental condition, which is distinctly subnormal. Their ability to progress is limited; they lack application and the power of attention, and have poor memories; and in specific instances show an absence of high moral sense, which is undoubtedly in part a result of the poor nutrition, with a weakening of their whole physical and mental processes.

Brought to me one morning was a girl seven years of age, having a rather active, bright face—that, however, of the furtive, nervous type, with pale complexion and angular features; very evidently not well nourished. My questions revealed very quickly two things about the child which were abnormal. She was improperly nourished, and she was deficient mentally, though not from inherent defect. The child had no real power of connected thought or ability to hold attention. She was unable to tell her name correctly; to tell where she lived or to state her age. But she knew she had had coffee for breakfast, and had beer for dinner frequently. It is most evident to me that no discipline, regularity in diet, meals or habits of any kind exist at her home. And can there be expected any other product than she represents?

On the other hand, another child, eight years of age, presents another phase of the problem. She is living with an aunt and a grandmother, who are educated and well-to-do people. This child is now very bright,

and apparently quite normal physically and mentally, save, under caffein stimulation, she has a too active brain. She states that she is given by her family and urged to drink strong, black coffee three times a day. In her school she does very well, though it is noticed that she is very nervous. Puberty will of course see her a wreck if the habit continues.

When we realize that these children, from six to twelve years of age, are in the growing and active stage of life, and demand meats, cereals, milk and eggs, with wholesome mixed breads and butter, to give them fresh blood and muscular tissue, and require vegetables and fruits to furnish the salts for bone and connective tissue; when we know that heat, muscular and nervous energy are made possible only by the proper carbohydrates and fats, can we expect other than the results illustrated in the cases cited?

To go still further into the question of cause, visits to the homes of many of these children add only more weight to our contention. Meals are irregular, eaten under all circumstances, uncooked, hot or cold, and quite invariably with a constantly running coffee pot; not infrequently beer; occasionally whisky; very seldom milk of any degree of purity or dilution. There is no common or absolute meal hour, with food freshly prepared and warm when indicated. Speed is the usual element of importance, both to get rid of the children at home and to have them arrive at school on time for each session. Thus no time is given for thorough mastication of food, even when nutritious; or to permit its thorough digestion, which is of such great importance in its assimilation in the building of tissue, and yielding to the child the needed energy for work and play. Here, too, is added a great blow to dentition; sound, well-placed teeth meaning so much to a child in the nourishment of its body throughout its whole life. Failure to masticate food means lack of exercise and correct development of teeth and facial muscles, and, in consequence, we have imperfectly placed and opposing jaws, which later causes real inability to chew food. Then food particles more easily become lodged between the teeth; bacteria develop, tartar and sordes collect, and the teeth decay—a vicious circle thus being established, and results only disastrous. These conditions of haste at meals we find in all families, the poor and rich alike. It is needless to say that the thorough cleansing with a tooth brush of the teeth, of the poor children as a class, and in the majority of all children, is an unknown practice, even once a day.

Many other specific causes could be mentioned and enlarged upon in this connection, as the inheritance of disease or congenital tendencies, which handicap the child from birth, even with sufficient and properly prepared food. Though on this point I think too much stress is laid, for by the correct environment being placed early about any child, little consideration need be given to its particular origin. It is rather a matter of continuous and scientific adaptation long kept up.

This problem of malnutrition, so far as a solution is concerned, is, as stated, very complex, and if met and finally solved, as I most certainly believe it will be, will require the coöperation of every individual and family concerned, and especially the serious support and positive efforts

of society at large. This includes our boards of education, health departments, national, state and municipal; our political parties and every social and educational organization. In the final analysis it is a question of education and coöperation.

In Kansas City, Mo., so far as the board of health is interested and endeavoring to do its part, there have been initiated, under the efficient management and progressive spirit of our health commissioner, Dr. W. S. Wheeler, in connection with the department of medical inspection, several methods and means, which are yielding specific data and producing results which are at least encouraging.

The theory is adopted that an educational campaign is necessary in order that every teacher, every parent, every child, and the public at large be informed upon the actual needs of child life and the real conditions existing which may or do limit the child in its physical, mental and moral welfare.

The medical inspection of every child in the ward schools gives us an opportunity of discovering signs of malnutrition, and upon such detection we furnish cards of recommendation to the parents, suggesting the examination by a physician, whose advice we urge to be followed. In other cases we give specific advice ourselves as to diet and habits, and not infrequently exclude children from school. If no response follows, the case is referred to the visiting nurse; then, if necessary, to the board of public welfare or to the juvenile court, at present under the wise direction of Judge E. E. Porterfield. Such a follow-up system is gradually meeting with results where simply ignorance or poverty exist.

Another means of bringing the matter directly to the parents is by periodic talks before groups of mothers, and often fathers, by the physicians of the department of medical inspection, thus giving us the opportunity of informing the children's parents directly upon proper food, its preparation, wholesomeness and nutritive value; also the importance of free air passages, sound teeth and regularity of habits, with the required amount of sleep, proper house ventilation, etc. More than one mother has said, when informed upon such matters, that she was ignorant as to the effect of coffee, tea, pastry and candy upon the system and the growing child's health. Such acknowledgment shows the need of education along lines of dietetics, pure and proper food and how to procure the same. To the children we talk directly before groups, in the different grades, and to the individual child as we inspect him. Thus we try to impress them with the need of time for the thorough mastication of food; the care and cleansing of their teeth; the giving up of coffee, tea and tobacco, where indulged in; the stopping the habit of buying candy and sweetmeats, and the need of exercise in the open air. And in many individual cases we have seen results, while a marked change in the appearance of a whole grade of certain schools has been noted. The weekly visit of the inspectors always suggests at least two things—cleanliness of body and pure food. Further, through the publication by the board of health of a monthly bulletin, the press, the physicians and clergy and legal profession of the city, the aldermen and the superintendents and principals of the public schools are all informed of the health of the city and the work going on in the department of medical inspection. In addi-

tion, the daily press is giving its hearty support in disseminating all news and suggestions pertaining to the department's work, and thus is proving a very material aid in this educational propaganda.

The realization that in many instances the poverty of the family is extreme, or domestic troubles thwart proper and sufficient food at home, has caused the board of health and the board of education to consider the establishing of penny or two-penny meals at the schools. As yet it has not been resorted to save in connection with the domestic science departments of the high schools. Such a custom may be established later, as is done very successfully in many English and European schools, and in the schools of Philadelphia, Boston and other cities in this country.

Lentil, pea and vegetable soups, the whole-grain cereals, bread and butter, milk and fruits, have, as lunches, been furnished in some cities, at a net cost of from one and a half to three cents apiece. As a result, in many cases, distinct increase in weight, health and mental efficiency have followed, thus demonstrating a means of assisting in this problem.

When every phase of this question of the poorly nourished child is considered, one realizes that its correction will not be brought about until generic man is more perfect and society itself less selfish and more truly interested in its real welfare. However, through the greater dissemination of knowledge in relation to the functions and needs of the body, a more equal distribution of our abundant food supply, a general publicity along lines of sanitation and hygiene, and the value of fresh air and exercise, together with a study into the application of all these things to man's higher nature and development, will we in time be nearer a solution.

---

### *TUESDAY EVENING.*

After the call to order by the president, pleasing music and an appropriate invocation, Hon. Sherman G. Elliott, of the Board of Control, gave in a most effective manner the following address:

#### **SOCIAL BETTERMENT.**

For what do men strive? What is the ultimate of life? What is the best for which humanity can live? Some one has said, "It is found in administering the greatest good to the greatest number"—and if we consider in this the generations yet unborn, it reveals the actual tendency of modern civilization.

We have entered an era of vital progress, of social improvement, which will lead to the protection of those who need protection and the elevation of those who desire it.

The carrying forward of these improvements calls for the best thought and hearty coöperation of every citizen of this great commonwealth. A few may blaze the way and show the true course, but the many must follow closely and give substantial aid or the movement will not succeed, and every failure carries us a decided step backward and makes it doubly hard to regain lost ground.

We are a busy nation. When we consider our great industrial and commercial growth, it is most marvelous. The average man and woman are deeply engaged in their own business or domestic affairs and do not have the time to give personal study to the social ills and evils of their community or state. In the main, they are anxious to know and are generally willing to give substantial assistance when called upon. It therefore becomes the duty of those specially engaged in social work to tell the public what they are doing, the results obtained, and what they expect to accomplish. I shall therefore attempt in a brief way to call your attention to some of the things that are being done and what we hope, with your assistance, to do in the future.

The last few years has witnessed a remarkable change in the care and treatment of the insane. These institutions are no longer places of mere detention and segregation, but are hospitals for those afflicted with brain sickness, and each year marks rapid progress in the curative methods used in these institutions. Psychopathic hospitals are being erected, and in connection with these are being installed the latest hydro- and electro-therapeutic apparatus, operating rooms and up-to-date laboratories for scientific study and investigation. Tubercular pavilions are being built in connection with these institutions, thus insuring segregation of those afflicted, giving them the most modern treatment and preventing the spread of the dreaded disease among the other patients. Training schools for nurses are maintained in each institution, thus bringing into the service a corps of carefully trained and competent help.

There is a complete breaking away from the custodial or congregate idea of buildings, and modern institutions are being built on the cottage plan, thus insuring greater comfort and more home-like surroundings to the patient. But what is further desired is a system of voluntary commitment so that the patient can secure treatment in the early stages or curative period of the disease. The most conservative statistics on the insane tell us that from seventy-five to eighty per cent of insanity comes from hereditary causes. Carefully prepared laws should be enacted in each state regulating the marriage of insane, epileptics, weak and feeble-minded persons. But the average legislator considers the subject of marriage a matter of personal privilege, and they are slow to enact laws regulating or restraining it.

A short time ago, in discussing the great burden laid upon society for the care and keep of these unfortunate classes with one of the best alienists in the country, he made this statement: "You can build the additional buildings and institutions needed for the care and keep of this ever-increasing army of unfortunates, but let me make the laws regulating their marriage and give me the power to enforce them, and I will guarantee that in fifty years you can hang this sign on the front door of your institutions, 'Rooms to let.'" And I firmly believe he could.

In a short time those afflicted with epilepsy will be no longer housed with the insane. In a number of states colony farms built on the cottage plan have been established, and in those states that do not have them the agitation and demand is so strong that they will be forced to yield and keep step with the progressive movement for the better care and keep of this unfortunate class.

The feeble-minded, idiot and imbecile are being placed in institutions built and equipped especially for their care and keep. Society has been forced to admit that segregation is the only logical solution of the problem in dealing with these defectives.

The schools for the deaf have passed the experimental stage and are fast taking their place among the educational institutions of the country. Since the introduction of the oral method of instruction even greater advancement has been made, and in some of the leading schools of this country the sign or manual system has been discontinued altogether, they making the claim that ninety per cent, even including congenital deaf, can be taught speech and lip reading.

The schools for the blind have also been making rapid progress. You are all familiar with the old saying, "Once blind, always blind"; but the blind are asking society, Why are we blind? Why are we denied the blessed privilege of looking upon the faces of those we love? God smiles upon the earth in sunshine by day, and the moon and stars by night. Why are we forced to live our entire lives in darkness? Who can look into the face of the blind child and read its dumb appeal for help and not be moved? Scientific investigation has proven that from forty-five to fifty per cent of blindness can be prevented, and that from thirty-eight to forty per cent can be prevented at the birth of the child by a very simple precautionary measure. In writing on "Prevention of Blindness," Helen Keller says: "I believed that blindness, deafness, tuberculosis and other causes of suffering were necessary and unpreventable. I believed that we must accept blind eyes and diseased lungs as we accept the havoc of tornadoes and deluges, and that we must bear them with as much fortitude as we could gather from religion and philosophy. But gradually my reading extended, and I found that those evils are to be laid not at the door of Providence, but at the door of mankind." Here again society owes it to posterity to use every effort, scientific, legislative and otherwise, to prevent this terrible blight, and until we do we are sadly derelict in our duty toward our fellow man.

Great and substantial progress is being made in handling the criminal and delinquent classes. Time was when to transgress the law one became a criminal outcast, and society had but one remedy to offer—punishment. The degree of punishment, both in body and mind, varied only with the seriousness of the offense, and, aside from murder, there was little care exercised as to whether the punishment was in due proportion to the offense; for, so long as punishment was needed, too much was decidedly better than not quite enough. Now a system of classification is being worked out. All agree that there must be sufficient punishment and discipline administered to make them realize that they are delinquents or offenders of the law. But the agencies of prevention and reformation have been brought into the handling of these classes, and, as a result of this better understanding and classification, we have the penitentiaries for the more serious offenders and confirmed criminals, and reformatories for first offenders and those new in crime; industrial schools for boys and girls under sixteen years of age, and the juvenile court, with its various agencies. But they do not stop here. It is said that the most critical



period of a criminal's life is not when the prison doors close on him, shutting out the outside world, but rather when the prison doors open and he stands facing the world, into which he must go and win for himself again a place among men. Society owes it to this unfortunate class to give them all the assistance possible to help them over this critical period. The prison officials, the Society for the Friendless and other agencies are doing heroic work along this line, but their efforts must necessarily be limited unless the people in general give them material and substantial aid.

Thus each year, with a firmer grip on human facts and a keener insight into what they mean, and with a firmer and more earnest faith in what ought to be, the battle for social uplift is being waged.

It is not enough to feed the hungry, clothe the destitute and minister to the ailing. We must reach further. We must find why the hungry hunger, and seek to remove the cause of it. We treat the sick, but must search out the source of the illness. So, feeding the hungry develops naturally into providing work for the unemployed, and caring for the sick ends not in maintaining hospitals and asylums. It means sanitary dwellings, the destruction of slums, the prevention, as far as possible, of contagious, infectious and hereditary diseases, and teaching the proper methods of living. For instance, the question is being asked, why tuberculosis, a disease both curable and preventable, is allowed to carry down each year to premature graves 160,000 persons in the United States alone, leaving in its wake wasted energy, broken homes, poverty, vice, and a stream of infection to destroy the lives of millions yet unborn.

Again, the American Museum of Safety have found that one-half of all the industrial accidents in the United States could be avoided—accidents which kill or permanently maim thousands of breadwinners, ruining or breaking the homes, lowering their standard of life, and in hundreds of instances leaving their families a burden upon society. Society has a right to demand of industry in its characteristic accidents and diseases, in the deadly monopoly and speeding up of its processes, in the inadequacy of its wages as measured in terms of family, why it is putting upon society a charge of pensions such as no government has ever borne from war.

At the National Conference, Miss Jane Addams, in speaking of the degradation arising from the employment of invalids and weak children in factories, told of a recent exhibition in Boston, where an incandescent lamp died into darkness twice a minute to indicate the rate of death from tuberculosis in the world, and near by the knife of a miniature guillotine fell every ten seconds to show the rate of industrial accidents in the United States.

In a report made by Paul W. Kellogg on occupational standards, he attributes much of the increase of crime, ignorance and ill health to too low wages paid by many of our American industries. "Certain it is," he says, "that all the financial contributions to charity put together do not equal the difference between the wages which employees in many industries receive, including the continuous processes, and the cost of the maintenance of their families at a true living level. The employers of America are getting a great fund of working capital without paying the interest charges. The cities are eating up a great human endowment

which comes from the country districts of America and from Europe, without creating a sinking fund of healthful children to take its place when the fund is exhausted."

The child-labor laws, if properly enforced, shorter hours, better surroundings and better liability laws for the wage earners, are greatly to be desired, and, last but not least, a wage sufficient so that the American laborer shall not be beaten down below the level of efficient citizenship.

Again, working along moral, social and economic lines, society is asking why intemperance—that greatest contributor, distributor and perpetuator of sin, vice, pauperism, crime, dependency, delinquency, degeneracy, human misery, want and woe—should lay its never-ending burdens upon the shoulders of humanity. In other words, society is keeping books. The question of drink has always been regarded as a matter of personal privilege; but society is saying, "No; the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number is the ultimate goal." Working along the economic lines, society has a right to demand for itself the same as the individual—"valuable consideration." In the business transactions of men the laws of the land demand valuable consideration. Society has the same rights.

In balancing the books with the liquor interests of the country, society finds that their accounts are sadly overdrawn. For every dollar paid into the city, county and state and national treasuries for license, taxes and internal revenues, five are paid out directly for extra police protection and court expenses, due solely to lawlessness and crime caused by intemperance. For every dollar paid to their help in the manufacture of their various products, the wage earners of other industries pay them hundreds of thousands for their goods for which they receive no valuable or beneficial returns. Add to this the vast sums paid out by city, county, state and private charities for the support and betterment of those incapacitated through the influence of intemperance, and the amount is appalling. But we cannot close the account without making a further estimate of the economic and social loss from ruined and blighted manhood, womanhood and childhood, broken homes, poverty, disease, vice, crime and immorality following in the wake of this industry. So that in the final summing up, when the trial balance is made, we see that society is a heavy loser. Is it any wonder that society is demanding the receivership of an industry whose only assets are a few paltry thousands paid in license, taxes and wages, and whose liabilities are a stock of social ills and evils which disorganize and pollute the social welfare of the nation.

Again, society is demanding the suppression of that unholy traffic which annually brings from European homes 2000 women, who, together with hundreds of our own girls, are being lost to home and loved ones, lost to society, lost to every sense of shame, and go down to recruit that great army of 300,000 women of the lower world whose calling is infamy, whose uniform is scarlet and whose avocation is death.

Again, the social welfare of the country is demanding an answer to the question, Why are there so many delinquent and dependent children? We answer that broken homes are the greatest cause. Then why are

the homes broken? We answer: disease, accident and death on the one hand, and desertion and divorce on the other.

The results of the census bureau on marriage and divorce in the United States have been published, giving the results of an inquiry into the marriage and divorce statistics of the country from 1887 to 1906. It is a significant, and some call it an appalling, document. At any rate, it contains food for thought and reflection. It shows that one American marriage in every twelve ends in the divorce court, and that divorces during the period under review have been increasing in the country three times faster than population, in spite of our heavy immigration, and that divorce is two and a half times as common to-day as it was forty years ago. No civilized country has anything like the same ratio of divorce as some of our states; and, further than that, eighty-five per cent of the divorces were not even contested.

To a large group of thinkers the present divorce situation indicates that the family is undergoing a process of disintegration which seriously endangers its permanent existence. They urge an awakening of the individual and national conscience and the enactment of such laws as will suppress the evil and maintain the existing order of the home.

Another but smaller group of thinkers hold that the multiplicity of divorces does not necessarily indicate a lower standard of morals or an unusual degree of domestic unhappiness in this country, and that divorces are frequent in this country because they are easy and inexpensive; that Americans take a lighter or more liberal view of the world; that they are emancipated and untrammelled in many ways, but in nothing are they more emancipated than in their freedom from clerical domination and from restrictions and subordinations which churches in the old world have imposed and still largely maintain upon the dictates of human conduct; that in such matters they take the secular side instinctively and almost universally, and it is made all the more so by the American constitution. There is no such thing as a national divorce law. The states reserved to themselves the freedom to regulate marriage and divorce as they pleased, and to this is attributed the chaos and contradictions presented by the American marriage and divorce laws, and that it may be the readjustment of society to the new basis of our modern civilization; that the institution of marriage has been of evolutionary growth; and that marriage in the form best suited to the needs of the human race has existed at all times and everywhere and will continue to exist and adjust itself to conditions and times through all ages.

Thus we have both lines of reasoning on the divorce question. I find that it has always been an up-hill proposition to oppose the granting of divorces. Henry VIII withdrew from the Catholic church and established the Church of England over a divorce. John the Baptist was beheaded for telling Herod it was unlawful for him to take his brother Philip's wife, and even Christ was upbraided for assuming a more uncompromising attitude toward divorce than Moses did.

Men may disagree as to the probable cause or results of divorces, but on this all must agree: that the demonstration of past experience and history proves that the higher the standard of civilization the more the

home becomes the integral part of society, and that it is the foundation upon which the great superstructure of government, law and order is built. This being the case, we draw the conclusion that any influence which tends to destroy the stability and durability of the home works a hardship on society and is demoralizing in the extreme.

If you care to investigate, you will find that over one-half of the children in private or state orphanages and children's homes come from homes that have been broken by other causes than the death of one or both parents. In the reform schools for boys and girls it is estimated that sixty per cent of the inmates come from broken homes, one-half of which is caused by desertion and divorce and the other half by the death of one or both parents. The juvenile court officials generally agree that almost two-thirds of the cases that come before them come from homes that have been broken.

Some say, Why don't you legislate—pass laws? Did you ever stop to think that very few permanent reforms can be effected by law? We are apt to think, if things go wrong, that a mere change in the statutes will set all things right. This is not the case. Law is but the mere reflection in statute form of a conviction written in the hearts of a people, and when the hearts are not in accord with the law it will fail. Educate, then legislate.

Scientific child study has made rapid progress the past ten years, and a number of institutions have been founded of late to advance this branch of the work, and it is to be hoped that a law authorizing a federal children's bureau will be passed by the next Congress.

And thus over the wide fields of social possibilities are engaged a great army of men and women working earnestly to raise the standards of social conditions. Will you meet them half way and lend a helping hand? If you do we will win the battle, and humanity will call you blessed.

Prof. F. W. Blackmar, dean of the department of sociology, University of Kansas, then addressed the Conference in a most eloquent and entertaining way. His address follows:

*Madam President, Members of the Kansas Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I must beg leave to engage in the discussion of a general subject this evening, rather than attempt what might be considered a scientific treatment of a specific problem. No doubt the latter is more in accordance with the spirit and purpose of this meeting, for the laboratory test at present is, after all, the real test of reform and progress. But those of you who come direct from the laboratories of human society, where you have observed from day to day the action and reaction of the elements with which you have to deal, are better able to solve the specific problems of prevention and reform than one whose laboratory treats of different material and different problems. Yet a consideration of the general problems may be of some service in causing us to lift our eyes from our several workshops to a wider vision of the purposes and results of social reform, and to reflect on our work, to judge whether the results show improvement as well as achievement.

There is a vast difference in the world of human endeavor between

achievement and improvement. Work may be carried on with zeal and energy whose results are of little value when we consider real social improvement. The machinery of society is so imperfect, there is so much loss of energy through the friction of its parts, that the actual product is small in comparison with the energy expended. Hence, in the evolution of human society there is a perpetual waste of energy.

Reforms are frequently started which appeal strongly to the imagination and impulses of people, which come in conflict with the traditions and beliefs of others and in the general practice of social life. They run riot with old forms and existing institutions, and achieve much; but is the improvement an adequate return for the loss of energy and the broken forms of social machinery? Yet this is human evolution led forward by ideals. Social variety and social unrest are permanent factors in social development. Nature loves variety and nature permits waste. And in the whole social life led by human evolution we do not escape the laws of organic evolution—the survival of the fittest. Though led by ideals, the struggle of individual with individual, of group with group, and institution with institution, goes on. Every charitable and penal institution in the state of Kansas is struggling to carry out its ideals, just as under the regime of organic evolution individuals struggle for survival—struggle for equipment, for efficient workers, and for general recognition. Each institution is making out its budget of needs, and if it fail to put up a strong plea and make out a good case it will not succeed. Apparently it is each institution against the state of Kansas; and yet these are Kansas institutions, each an organic part of the state. How many of the people of the great state of Kansas seem to realize this? How many know of the magnificent work done in these institutions, and the importance of the work done by them? The social consciousness of right and wrong is keen. It recognizes that these institutions must needs be, but the recognition that these institutions are as important as banks and railroads to the welfare of the community is slow in forming. It takes so long for the social mind to be made up; it takes so long for society to determine a program; it is so difficult for a great state to know what it costs to work out in a practical way that which is determined by its well-recognized ideals! It is true that tradition still plays an important part in the support of these institutions. They are located by a political and local adjustment. Osawatomie got the State Hospital; Topeka the Boys' Industrial School and the State Hospital; Beloit the Girls' Industrial School; Lawrence the State University; Manhattan the Agricultural College, and so for the rest. Now, the question should not be how much Beloit should have, how much Topeka should have, as if they were not a part of the state, but a recognition that these institutions are an organic part of the state, and what ought the people to do to promote, to equip and to care for their own institutions, and not how little, but how much, care they may give them.

But to refer more specifically to the problems of reform, the fundamental, first question is one of right ideals. In this we have made great improvement. The ideal of prevention of crime, pauperism, defectiveness and degeneracy is well recognized, as against the old ideal of cure for evils engendered by social maladjustment. The modern ideal is preven-

tion plus cure. This is strongly manifested in the various movements like playgrounds, industrial schools, juvenile courts and regulations of human conduct in general. The care of people to keep them from falling into error and the removal of conditions that engender evil is a marked phase of consciousness.

The ideal of individual treatment in the punishment and reform of the criminal is generally recognized; and, in general, that every individual, no matter what his character and condition, is entitled to consideration in proportion to the qualities which he possesses as a basis of improvement. Crime and degeneracy are to be prevented, and, when they have not been, to be cared for as far as scientific care is possible.

The second proposition is the establishment of a general program for reaching these ideals. In this also great achievement has been made. The juvenile-court law, the indeterminate-sentence law, the parole system, the equipment of the hospitals for scientific practice, the suspended-sentence law and many others furnish general programs for procedure and opportunities for practical reform. The real problem of reform consists in the means to carry out the program. This is the great problem of reform that confronts the American people and the one that is most troublesome in every department of social life. Its solution is in the social laboratory, where things must be worked out and wrought out.

To have an ideal, to make a program in the form of a law, are good beginnings. They are alone great achievements, but improvement can only be determined by carrying out the program founded on an ideal. The carrying out of the program depends primarily upon the labor, the work in human laboratories. It was a great achievement when society recognized that girls should be cared for and a law was established for this purpose, but improvement or reform was impossible until it came through a woman of power and adaptability and self-sacrificing toil and endeavor. Great hospitals for the care of the mentally sick are great achievements, but the scientific skill and the tireless energy of the men who manage them determine the amount of improvement and the reform. The theory of the lessening of crime by the individual care of prisoners in the Penitentiary is a great one, but only the genius and self-sacrificing labor of a man who puts his soul into the work will show any improvement. The juvenile-court law furnishes a great program for reform, but improvement will be determined only by securing judges who enter into the spirit of the law and are willing to spend time and energy in the service of humanity. The law creating a Board of Control was a great achievement, but its status as a reform measure is determined by the public spirit, the self-sacrificing labor of the members who form the board. And so for all of our institutions the real reform, the real improvement, must depend upon men and women well endowed, well equipped, who are willing and ready to sacrifice time and energy. They must be public servants—servants of humanity; not “mere pegs to hang an office on.” It is a bluff on humanity to make laws and to build buildings and to collect the unfortunate, and then not furnish men and tools with which to work out the improvement for which they are created. This is the crux of reform, and the state should develop a greater social consciousness of the needs of our institutions in equipment. In the science of chemistry,

principles and theories are important, but it is in the chemical laboratory that advancement in science is made. Our institutions are great laboratories dealing in the human product, and it is in them that improvement is made possible. True it is, they are experimental laboratories, and there is more or less waste attached to them, as in all laboratories. Experiment is necessary and many things will be tried and eventually abandoned. It would be impossible to improve the practical workings of our charitable and correctional institutions without experimentation. Discouragement should not possess us because of failure of plans and experiments or of wasted energy. Nature's laboratory is marked by continuous waste. We could not expect to overcome this entirely. We are inclined in these days to consider society responsible for the thousands of defectives brought into the world; but Nature, through variation and selection and waste, must bear her share of the responsibility. It is the law of human progress. As in the chemical and physical laboratories, so in the workshop of the artisan and in all of our great manufacturing establishments, there is constant waste. We build houses and then destroy them or abandon them for larger and better ones; we build machines that are soon rendered useless by being supplanted by better ones; we write books, and they soon die on our shelves because better books replace them; and so in dealing with human nature, we establish plans of action and eventually abandon them for better ones. Our ideals and our methods of procedure are constantly shifting, and we leave old systems, old methods and old buildings behind in the waste of life. Our ideals are so imperfect, our vision is so limited, our knowledge so meager, our workshops so poorly equipped, it is impossible to carry on this great work without waste. But this should not discourage us. It is the law of human progress. Like the chambered nautilus, which builds a new home in its shell, and crawls out of it into another as it grows, so society changes from one form to another as it expands. Yet everything should be done with as little waste as possible. When we have a clearer vision of social laws, and abide by the knowledge given, we shall eliminate in part the waste of human society. When we learn to live together harmoniously and justly, with social intelligence to do and to act wisely, then will improvement and achievement be identical.

But progress can only be determined by the examination of the results of those actually working in the human laboratory. Is insanity decreasing? is social sanitation increasing? is crime decreasing? is health improving? is happiness increasing? have we a better type of psychophysical man? is the body stronger and more enduring? is the soul greater, and are men living together more harmoniously and justly? and, finally, are we learning to do more wisely and efficiently every day what we have done less wisely and efficiently? These are tests of human improvement, and these must be searched for in the results of those working in the laboratories.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING.

After the call to order by the president, we listened to reports of private charitable institutions by delegates present. These reports are printed in another place in this volume.

We then listened to the report of the special committee on organized charities in cities, by Guy T. Justis, secretary of the Topeka Provident Association, and chairman of the committee. The report follows:

## REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

## THE CONDITION OF ORGANIZED CHARITY WORK IN THE VARIOUS CITIES OF THE STATE AND OF THE PROGRESS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

I fear that the special committee appointed a year ago for the purpose of establishing organized charities in the larger cities of the state has little to report. In the first place, the chairman of the committee, Mr. F. G. Brainerd, has withdrawn from this field of work and left the state; in the second place, it is difficult for the members of the committee living in different parts of the state to formulate and carry out any definite plan; and, lastly, to do any substantial work along this line requires more or less expense, which was not provided for.

I am pleased to report, however, that during the year several letters of inquiry came to the Topeka association from individuals and societies in other cities desiring to learn more about the C. O. S. movement and the necessary steps to be taken to establish such a society in their community.

Upon learning that I would be expected to report for this special committee at this Conference, I wrote to the mayors of all the larger cities of the state regarding the condition of organized charity in their city. I have been gratified to learn that there are so many C. O. S. in the state already and that several other cities are interested in the movement. The three larger societies are located in Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka, each employing two and three trained workers, giving their entire time to the work. Both Kansas City and Wichita have had a change in general secretaries during the year, Miss —— succeeding Mr. Brainerd in Kansas City, and Mr. L. M. Wood succeeding Mrs. Crouch in Wichita. Topeka has engaged Miss Neiswanger, who was with the special tuberculosis exhibit sent out last year by the State Board of Health. She is at present taking the course in philanthropy in the University of Chicago, and will assume her duties with the Topeka association the first of January. This will make three paid workers in Topeka. Each of these three larger societies has shown substantial growth during the past year and each has taken its place among the important and indispensable institutions in their respective communities.

In the smaller cities of the state, we find that Independence and Newton each has an Associated Charities and Garden City a provident association. Relief and aid societies are found in Salina, Parsons, Atchison and



Lawrence. In none of these smaller cities are there to be found any paid workers, the work being carried on mostly by ministers and their churches. Leavenworth and Winfield each expressed a regret that they had not such a society and a hope that one would be established before long.

The trouble has been, I think, that the real functions of a C. O. S. and its possible worth to a community have not been understood by these smaller cities. We have a national field secretary, Mr. Francis H. McLean, whose headquarters are in New York city, but thus far he has been confining his efforts to cities in the eastern states. I think this fall he has given some time and attention to Texas. Mr. McLean says: "Three years of field-work experience in starting new C. O. S. has demonstrated almost uniformly that cities of over 20,000 should from the beginning plan to start with a paid trained worker upon full time. The trouble with the C. O. S. movement in the past has been that some societies have started on too modest a basis, without a trained worker, and have never been able to grow at all." In regard to even smaller cities he says: "There can be no question of the need of C. O. S. methods, indeed, in even the smallest cities or towns, and there are successful organizations with paid workers in places of even 10,000."

May we consider for a few moments the need for a C. O. S. in these smaller cities and the work it could do in them. The primary work of such a society has to do with the problems of individual families. No community is free from poverty. "The poor ye have with you always," the good book says. It might also have said, "the sick and diseased ye have with you always." One is as true as the other, and no more so. Poverty is a disease—a contagious disease. Much of it is curable; much of it is preventable. "Blessed is he who considers the poor," we are told. I should like to add that blessed is that city that considers its poor in the same practical, sensible scientific way that it considers those diseased with smallpox, typhoid fever or tuberculosis.

It is evident, therefore, that the one in charge of the society should be one who understands the disease of poverty, its causes, its symptoms, the remedies to be applied, and who has had some training in dealing with it. I might add in passing that we have six or eight large schools of philanthropy in the country to-day that are turning out scores of trained workers every year who can be employed for a very reasonable salary. The first work for such a society then, is in dealing with the individual and family itself. The first move to make is that of investigation. A visit should be made to the home, not for the purpose of discovering the defects and to criticise, but to discover the real facts. The physician visiting a patient does not care so much for the waste as he does for what there is left; the constitution, if you please, left for him to work upon. So with the social worker. He does not care so much for the bad habits to be found as for the good ones that yet remain; not so much for the defects as for the character left to build upon. To learn all this a careful, sympathetic investigation is necessary.

Next, there should be some system of registration where all the facts concerning an individual or a family may be recorded for future reference. You should now understand the case and be able to apply the proper

remedy. Possibly it is a transient man, hungry and looking for work. For a man on the street to give him a quarter, or the good housewife to give him a "hand-out," simply augments the disease. The best remedy is an hour's work with the crosscut saw in the back yard to pay for his meal, and then show him where he will be able to find employment. If he be an honest man he will appreciate this as a great favor; if he be a professional beggar he probably will not return to your city again, and you will be all the better off for his absence.

Possibly it is a family where the husband is sick and their small earnings are all gone. The society should see that he is given the necessary medical attention and that the family does not suffer from the lack of food or clothing.

Possibly it is a dependent widow with small children to support. A day nursery to care for her children during the day while she is at work would be of great assistance. If the city be small, where the number of dependent children would not warrant the maintenance of a nursery, possibly some woman with a home could be found who would care for such children for a small price.

Possibly it is a laboring man getting but \$1.50 per day, with a family of six or seven to support. With the present cost of living it is impossible to properly feed, clothe and shelter such a family on such an income. Either he must neglect some of his honest debts and lose his manhood and self-respect, or he must neglect the welfare of his family, with sickness or some other misfortune resulting. A society can be of great assistance to such a family by maintaining a "rummage room" where second-hand clothing, furniture, etc., is received, and where the wife and older children can come and work for the same, or can buy it for a small price. Over 8000 articles of clothing, 900 pairs of shoes and 200 pieces of furniture have been distributed by the Topeka association in this manner during the past year.

In all of this work the central idea that should ever be taught and practiced is that the object of the society is to help people to help themselves, and not a place where people appearing to be needy can get anything for the asking. It is only by maintaining such a standard that you will be able to reach and help the most worthy and deserving in the community. In carrying out this fundamental idea many departments can be added as the society develops in strength and influence. In Topeka we have, in all, sixteen departments, the most useful, perhaps, being the visiting nurse and medical aid, looking after the sick, supplying a doctor, a nurse, medicine, and even hospital treatment, when necessary, to the poor; the employment bureau; nursery; public bath, where a first-class bath can be had for only five cents; the wood yard, furnishing temporary employment to men out of work; the laundry and sewing rooms, furnishing employment for women; dormitories, where homeless men and women may secure clean beds by working or paying ten or fifteen cents.

Some settlement work is carried on, which not only prevents poverty but has an uplifting effect upon this class of people. Boys are given gymnasium work and the girls are taught cooking and sewing, and all have access to a library. A large club is also organized among the mothers.

We have thus far been considering the work of the C. O. S. in dealing directly with individuals and families. This, however, is but a small part of the work that such a society should attempt in its community. This is an age of specialization, in philanthropy as well as in the business and the professional world. We have our lodges, our Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s. We have our asylums for the insane, the epileptic and the feeble-minded, our general hospitals and dispensaries. We have our homes for the aged, the poor, the wayward girls, and the orphan children. We have our schools for the foreigner coming into our midst, the Y. M. C. A. night schools for the employed boys, state schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and the industrial schools for the indigent and neglected boys and girls. We have our humane societies, our children's home-finding societies, and our tuberculosis and playground associations. We have our county poor commissioner, our probation and health officials, and our juvenile courts. All are parts of our great system of public and private charity, each having its own special work to perform. In this vast network of philanthropic agencies the C. O. S. holds a very definite place. It is, so to speak, the coördinating agency. It is the one society in the community that relates its work to them all, using each and being at the service of each. It is, if you please, the errand boy of all local philanthropies as well as of charitable individuals. It stands ready to do the many odd jobs of charity that have to be performed in every city. Its own sphere is that of the general practitioner, not a specialist. But like the general practitioner, it uses the specialist when occasion demands. You find a family in distress. You have neither the time to visit the home nor the particular aptitude to search out the cause of the trouble and apply the remedy. Neither are you acquainted with the charitable resources of the community. You report the case to the association, and straightway a visit is made to the home, a sympathetic inquiry is made to learn the cause of the distress, and effective remedies are applied, possibly several agencies being asked to coöperate in supplying the needed aid.

Again, the C. O. S. is a central bureau of information and charitable service to which every citizen in doubt as to what to do may turn for advice. A stranger applies for help. He says he is hungry. But hunger is only the symptom of his trouble. A good, square meal may relieve the pang, but will not touch the real difficulty. Send him to your association, where he will be interviewed, his immediate need provided for and steps be taken to put him permanently on his feet again. Should he be a professional mendicant, as many of them are, preying upon the credulity of kind-hearted folk and living on misplaced charity, you have done your duty as a citizen. If any one is to be deceived, is it not better for one institution to be duped but once in its desire to give the applicant the benefit of the doubt, rather than the whole city be deceived as many times as there are well-meaning but misled citizens within its boundaries?

Again, the C. O. S. should be an institution of social research and investigation. It should be the leading institution in the community in knowledge of the social conditions and in understanding the real needs of the community. It should be active in agitating and promoting societies and institutions for meeting these social needs. The Topeka association this past year spent several hundred dollars in equipping a camp for

tuberculosis patients, and was active in organizing the association that is now ably carrying on the work.

Such are some of the various lines of work that can be and are being carried on by different C. O. S., and we trust that we have suggested something of the possible worth such a society may become to any community.

In conclusion, may we offer the following suggestions to those wishing to establish a C. O. S. in their city:

*First.* Write to the three larger societies in the state and to the national field secretary, in New York city, for suggestions and literature.

*Second.* Make a careful study of your own field, the social conditions, and the charitable societies already established. Consult these societies on the matter, explaining the advantages and securing their endorsement, if possible, ever emphasizing the idea that such a society is not to dictate how the charity work of the city is to be done, but rather to be the servant of all who will work together.

*Third.* Interest the leading business men of the city in the movement. This is most important. "As long as the social work of the city is left to the women and ministers, so long will it not be seriously regarded by the men themselves. They may scatter around compliments to the women, and claim to know how good the work is, etc., but they are not influenced in the slightest degree by it. Some genuine feeling of responsibility must be aroused in them before the society can be successfully launched."

*Fourth.* As a final step, before actual organization and incorporation, there should be a public meeting, representative of the entire community, and advertised, for the purpose of organizing a society and electing directors with power to incorporate. This starts the meeting off with a boom. It affords an opportunity for making an appeal for funds, either in shape of membership fees or contributions, and at the same time for having organized charity described by some practical worker in the field elsewhere.

*Lastly.* Remember that time is a very necessary element in the perfecting of such a society. Do not attempt to do too much the first year or two, and do not become discouraged if all that is planned is not accomplished. It takes but a few months to develop the squash, but it takes years to develop the sturdy oak.

We trust that during the coming year much new interest will be seen among the smaller cities in this C. O. S. movement and that several new societies will be established.

GUY T. JUSTIS,

*General Secretary Topeka Provident Association.*

Music by the quartet from the Girls' Industrial School.

Hon. H. C. Bowman, chairman of the State Board of Control, gave the following address in his usual effective and convincing manner, after which Mr. Bowman answered a number of questions by the probate judges present:

**THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE CHILD.**

The juvenile-court act of Kansas requires juvenile offenders under the age of sixteen arrested, with or without a warrant, to be brought before the juvenile court instead of being taken before any other court. The success of the juvenile-court law depends to a great extent upon the judge of the juvenile court and the probation officers. The members of the State Board of Control made a careful study of this law before they took charge of the state institutions. As soon as they took charge they sent a full interpretation of the law to each judge of the juvenile court in the state, and ever since then have been strongly insisting that the provisions of this law should be carried out. The purpose of the act is "that the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate, as nearly as may be proper, parental care; and in all cases where the same can be properly done that a child may be placed in an approved family home, by legal adoption or otherwise." This does not appeal to officers who want to make fees, or who believe in the old system of punitive punishment. In their eyes, the wrong done has not been righted until the extreme penalty has been imposed. They lose sight of the fact that the essence of punishment is not to inflict suffering, but to reform; and because so few criminals do reform, "once a criminal, always a criminal," has become an axiom with them. An unsympathetic judge or probation officer will only fill up the state institutions without reducing the volume of juvenile crime. It is not so much a question of enforcing the law as it is of quickening the public conscience into a realization of its duty to the wayward child.

The act also applies to dependent and neglected children, and covers some procedure and matters not covered in previous laws pertaining to dependent and neglected children.

Some of the sections of the juvenile-court act were taken from the juvenile-court law of Illinois. The courts of Illinois are different from the courts of Kansas, and in Illinois the circuit and county courts of the several counties have original jurisdiction under the juvenile-court law. The state institutions of Illinois in reference to children are different from the institutions in Kansas, and are designated by different names from the names used in Kansas. In Illinois there are semi-state institutions, called industrial schools, under the jurisdiction of private corporations, but to which are sent dependent and neglected children, for whom the counties pay a certain sum per month. Section 7 of the juvenile-court act of Kansas is almost, word for word, the same as section 7 of the law of Illinois, except the following clause: "which association shall have been accredited as herein provided." The industrial schools mentioned in said section 7 of the Illinois law meant the industrial schools above mentioned, and did not mean such institutions as our state industrial schools. Our state industrial schools are not intended for dependent and neglected children, and section 7 covers this class and does not cover delinquent children. The clause, while left out of our section 7, was placed in section 9, which section refers to delinquent children. The Illinois law has a section requiring all associations receiving children under the act to obtain a certificate annually from the

board of state commissioners of public charities. This section is not incorporated in our law, but the words "if such institution be duly accredited as hereinafter provided" were incorporated in section 9. The juvenile-court law of Illinois was a compromise measure. The state institutions were jealous of having their power and custody over inmates taken away from them, as were also the private associations and institutions. One section of their law provides: "Every child who shall have been adjudged delinquent, whether allowed to remain at home or placed in a home or committed to an institution, shall continue to be a ward of this court until such child shall have been discharged, as such ward, by order of the court, or shall have reached the age of twenty-one years, and such court may during the period of wardship cause such child to be returned to the court for further or other proceedings, including parole or release from an institution." The private institutions and the state institutions then got in a clause providing that the act did not apply to children now or hereafter inmates in such institutions, and the state institutions got in a further section that nothing in the act should repeal any portion of the acts in reference to the state institutions. These inconsistent provisions to a certain extent are in our juvenile-court law.

Attorney-general Coleman, in a written opinion October 5, 1905, spoke of our law as "the ill-constructed and ill-digested juvenile-court law," and said: "This statute, transplanted bodily from another state, which does not fit or dovetail into our system of laws, is bound to cause many perplexing questions until it is repealed or amended."

Attorney-general Jackson, in a written opinion April 30, 1908, said: "The motive which prompted the creation of juvenile courts is a worthy and commendable one, but the great difficulty is that it has been borrowed in its entirety from some other states which have different judicial systems from ours in Kansas."

In order to carry out the theory and idea of the juvenile court, is it not necessary to change our present judicial system? Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in certain civil matters, and also jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases and preliminary examinations in felonies. The probate court is a court of record and has jurisdiction over many different matters. The judge of the probate court has jurisdiction over some matters simply as judge. In some ways the probate court is one thing and the probate judge another thing. Neither the probate court nor the probate judge has criminal jurisdiction. Prior to the juvenile-court law the supreme court held that the justice of the peace could sentence a child to the state industrial schools, but could not commit, and that if a commitment was issued upon a sentence that it was illegal, and some forty boys were released from the State Industrial School. A child was charged in the probate court with burglary, and convicted and sentenced to the Industrial School. The case reached the supreme court, and the supreme court held that the probate court did not have jurisdiction to hear a criminal charge and pass sentence, and released the child. Our juvenile-court law makes the judge of the probate court the judge of the juvenile court, but does not in express terms make the juvenile court a court of record, and does not provide for a seal, and does not provide

that the judge of the juvenile court can swear witnesses or administer oaths.

In Illinois and Colorado they have county courts, and the county court has jurisdiction of both civil and criminal matters and is a court of record. I do not know very much about the courts of Colorado, but from legal papers which I have seen from there they have a county court, and the next step higher is the district court. Appeals are allowed from the county court to the district court. I know more about the laws of Illinois. In Illinois the county court also has jurisdiction of probate matters. It is very much like our probate court, except that it has greater jurisdiction and is a court of standing and dignity, over which an able and competent lawyer would be glad to preside. In counties where the probate work and all the other work that comes within the jurisdiction of the county court is too great for the county court, they separate the work and have a probate court. If the work of the county court still continues to be too heavy, then they separate the county court into civil and criminal courts, and have judges to preside over the different divisions. Now, if we should practically do away with the justices of the peace, and combine their present work with the work of the probate court, and enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate court and make it a county court, the child proposition could be handled to much better advantage.

By curtailing the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to \$10 in civil actions, and in criminal matters to the issuance of a warrant returnable to the county court, it would leave the justice court what it was really intended—a kind of a peace officer to adjust petty matters of dispute between his neighbors, and would leave matters to be judicially determined under the supervision of one educated in the law, which is just as necessary as that one's physical ills should be treated by one educated to do so.

Probate Judge Kirk, judge of the juvenile court of Wichita, in his paper read before this Conference held at Kansas City, Kan., November, 1907, said:

"I find it more difficult to handle the cases against delinquent children in the juvenile court to my satisfaction than to dispose of cases in the probate court, where the rights and interests of grown-up people are involved, and I find myself sometimes lost as to which is the best move to make, the proper things to say and the right things to do when dealing with juvenile offenders. It is a serious mistake to believe and act as though the persons past the age of sixteen years have a corner on the wisdom, cunning and quick discernment of this age. In most cases the child against whom the complaint is made has played in the game of 'every fellow for himself,' and is ready and alert, ever ready to take advantage, generally a good listener and a close observer. If you do not play fair with the child he will find it out and you cannot prevent him. If you want him to do right you must do right with him, and if you do he will meet you half way. There may be exceptions, but not many. Give him a chance, and, when you have done that, lend him a helping hand, and the next thing you will know he will be coming your way.

"The better you get acquainted with the child the nearer you can come to controlling him. Speak to him on the street, and let him know he is welcome to come to your office, that he is a part of your court, and he will appreciate the treatment much more than to read him a section of the juvenile-court law, or threaten to send him to the Industrial School."

Probate Judge Countryman, judge of the juvenile court of Phillipsburg, in his paper to the Kansas City Conference, said:

"In this connection, it is appropriate to remark that the fullest results hoped for by the advocates of the law can never be attained because of the many difficulties that arise in its application.

"Many otherwise excellent men, holding the position of juvenile judge, will be found lacking in that peculiar aptitude which is essentially necessary to fit them for this great work—for truly it is a great work.

"Of all the seething mass of humanity, how many are really leaders of men? And yet that is what the juvenile judge must be if he obtain results. He must mold and shape and direct the future life of his protegee, and he must do this under the most adverse circumstances. He must take the boy over whom his parents have lost control, who has become an incorrigible, going on from bad to worse until he has at last landed in the juvenile court, and he must redirect this boy's whole line of action; he must about-face him in the journey of life, and march him back up the hill of destiny down which he has been sliding, and all this must be accomplished by having him in the immediate presence and under the direct control of the juvenile judge the merest fraction of the time.

"Much has been said and written in relation to the training of children in the public schools along moral as well as intellectual lines, and while the teacher can and should accomplish much in this respect, yet it has been well and truly argued that for the teacher to take the boys and girls from out their many homes for a few paltry hours each day, and make ladies and gentlemen out of them, when for the greater part of the time they were from under the influence of the teacher and surrounded by that of the home, whatever that influence might be, was a herculean task.

"If this is true in the case of the teacher, how much more forcibly can the same argument be made in the case of the juvenile judge. The teacher has direct control for hours, where the juvenile court has minutes. The home influences surrounding the pupil, in a majority of cases, are good; those surrounding the protegee of the juvenile court are in many instances bad.

"Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the juvenile judge, if he be the right man, can and is accomplishing much. He is the leaven that leavens the whole loaf. He should study human nature. He should be able to read the character of the child before him. He should be able to determine at once what incentive to apply to get this particular child in the right line of action. No fixed rule will apply to all. Every one must be and is a law unto itself."

Probate Judge Schoch, judge of the juvenile court of Topeka, in an address to this Conference at Hutchinson, in November, 1909, said:

"In this state the probate courts for more than thirty years have been a dumping ground for all kinds of legislative experiments. . . .

"It was but the natural thing for the legislature of Kansas, when it came time to enact the juvenile-court law, to hand it over to the probate courts. The legislature had become used to it and the public expected it. There are many good reasons to be given why the juvenile courts should be a part of the probate court. That court in its general duties is required to look after the interests of minor children, and if the juvenile court, as an experiment in Kansas, had to be tacked onto some other jurisdiction, it had just about as well be the probate court as any other. It is to be hoped, however, that sometime in the future, when the population is sufficient and the wealth of our people will justify it, that the juvenile court may be a court of independent jurisdiction."

Every child is entitled to be well born. We take the greatest pains to improve our breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, but when it comes to human beings the state throws vigilance and precaution to the winds.



Criminals, harlots, insane and feeble-minded, the tuberculous and syphilitic marry, and many of their children are deformed, diseased and idiotic. Our marriage laws would prevent some of this if the probate judges would faithfully carry out the intent of the marriage laws, but the probate judges are paid by fees, and it is not to their financial interest to investigate or ask questions of parties intending to marry.

Every child, in addition to being well born, is entitled to an equal chance and a square deal, and it is the duty of society to hold the scales of justice. Children do not want charity; they want justice. A man dies after a lingering illness and leaves a widow and a child or children penniless. It is the duty of society to see that such children are properly raised and educated. It is absurd to expect a probate judge to make a study of child nature and social progress and devote hours and days to trying to reach the hidden spring in a child, when his bread and butter and the support of his family comes from fees from the other lines of his work.

Judge T. F. Garver, chairman of the Committee on the Abolition of the Fee System, reported to this Conference at Wichita, November, 1908, as follows:

"Your committee believes that the officers of all courts, including the judges, sheriffs, and clerks of court, should not be dependent for compensation on fees. They should be paid fixed salaries, which might be graded on a basis of population, as is now done in the case of county attorneys and some other officers. This should especially be done in the case of probate judges. There are so many things now done by some probate judges which had better not be done. Often proceedings are commenced, letters of administration issued, orders and hearings had, liquor permits issued to unworthy persons, which, probably, would not have taken place at all, to the advantage of everyone, if there was not a fee in sight for the judge or some officer whom he favors.

"The juvenile-court law has put in the hands of the probate judges one of the most important and far-reaching powers that can be exercised by any officer—that of seeing to the welfare of the delinquent children of the state. This, with the other duties of the probate judge, makes it imperative that he should always act from the most disinterested motives and be wholly relieved of the consideration that his compensation can be affected in the least by what he does.

"The same condition exists, but to a lesser extent, in the case of justices of the peace. The justice must look to the costs in the case for compensation. Perhaps only one party to the case is financially responsible; then comes the temptation to render the decision and the consequent costs against such party. But if justice courts are to be continued as they are now constituted, it is difficult to devise a just, workable plan, except on a fee basis. The business of the office is so uncertain and differs so widely, even in the same county, that a salary plan does not appear feasible. It might be better to practically abolish such courts by limiting their jurisdiction, and in their stead establish county courts with jurisdiction over most of the cases that may now be considered in the justice's courts. The judges of the county courts could then be put upon a salary."

The conference then adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

*WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.*

The president called the meeting to order at 1:30 P. M., and, after especially fine music by the quartet from the Girls' Industrial School, Supt. H. W. Charles of the Boys' Industrial School, read the following paper:

*THE RECLAMATION OF YOUTH.*

Some months since, before the Conference on Child Research and Welfare, I had occasion to refer to the extent and enormous apparent increase of juvenile delinquency. The latest available figures place the population for delinquents in the institutions of the United States at 57,000, an increase in a single year of forty per cent, with an increase of thirty per cent in the cost of maintenance. The reclamation of youth, therefore, is a question of growing importance if these figures show even approximately the extent of juvenile delinquency and the need of reclamation.

It is a strange paradox that, with so many agencies for saving wayward boys and girls, more numerous and more active we are told than in any former time, the amount of delinquency and waywardness is increasing every year. There must be far-reaching causes that we do not understand, or else the remedies are less potent than we are led to believe they are by those who exploit them. Either the force of inherited evil is greater than some of us believe it to be, or the influence of evil associations is more potent than we care to admit, or else the counter forces—the home, school, church, child-saving societies and institutions—are doing less than is claimed for them.

We are all the victims of our inheritance, and we cannot escape its consequences if we would. Indeed, it is not a brave thing for us to do to place the responsibility of our shortcomings upon our forefathers. While admitting, therefore, that our inheritance has much to do with what we are and what we may be and do, we must seek relief for the present generation from some other source. The problem, however, is so complex that no one can state with mathematical accuracy the weight of each causal factor that brings about the antisocial being. The time is not yet here when remedial measures can be prescribed with the same degree of precision that the physician can prescribe for ills of the body. We must experiment still, adopt measures that only approximate the real remedies, ever remembering that in individual cases our best judgment may be widely at fault. Certain fundamental causes, however, far-reaching in their extent, are the proper subjects for our study. We shall indict some of these factors as failing in their duty toward the youth of the present generation, and in this way contributing to delinquency.

In this age of commercialism, when the struggle for existence is becoming more serious every year, the influences of economic conditions produce many lawbreakers. The improvident become offenders against the law not because they are improvident, but because they find they

are unable to support themselves in the way they formerly did. Their lack of ability to adapt themselves to the new conditions produces a strain too great for them to bear.

Antecedent to this factor of delinquency, and yet often the result of it, is the broken home. The improvident and broken home is responsible for much delinquency and dependency in the early years of youth. The broken home may be the result of death, or it may be the result of the drink habit on the part of the parents, or of improvidence, but whatever contributing causes there may be, we must deal with the broken and improvident home.

In this brief outline we shall indicate the three lines along which there is the possibility of increased effort and great good. The first of these is the home; and here we believe is to be done the real work of reclamation. The school and church should supplement the home; but here the initial work must be done. Without the coöperation of the purified home the other agencies must fail.

A grave responsibility is that of raising a boy. The father of a growing, active, spirited boy should accept the trust not only as a benediction but as an inspiration. What can bring greater joy to the heart of a father than to realize that all that is best in his own life is to be developed in the life of his boy? How many men shoulder this responsibility, and how many expect the mother to do the father's part, although she may already be doing more than her own share. The fathers of our land are so absorbed in the affairs of business and other activities that they are living apart from their boys. It will be a long stride in the reclamation of youth when fathers will look back seriously upon their own boyhood days and view the problem of their boy from the boy's standpoint. Two things the father should ever keep in mind: First, his boy must have companionship; second, at this most impressionable age, when he is most susceptible to evil, he is also most intensely susceptible to good. With his craving for companionship, no one can be so great a hero in the eyes of the boy as his own father, if that father is worthy. Let him be worthy first, and then let him be the hero. Let the boy's pleasures be his pleasures, the boy's ambitions be his ambitions, the boy's hopes his hopes. Let him become his boy's chum, a companion in his games, a confidant in his plans. How often we have seen the father of delinquent boys visit them at the Industrial School, when it is so plainly apparent that the father is the greater delinquent of the two. We recall one incident when the father of a boy came to visit him so plainly under the influence of intoxicants that the boy hung his head in shame when he came into his presence, and reproached his father for not having the courtesy to remove his hat upon entering the office. Within the past week I have had a letter from the warden of the penitentiary of the state of Minnesota, saying the boy was one of his prisoners. Why should he be other than a confirmed criminal, with the blighting influence of the example and teachings of that unnatural father during all the impressionable years of his early life. What a blessing to the state, what a noble example of manhood could that boy have been, if he had had the example, the counsel, the guidance of a father who was worthy the name of a man. Our boys are already hero

worshippers. If the father can be the hero there will be fewer heart-aches about the home, fewer days and nights of disappointment and sorrow about the hearthstone.

This is only one of many things that may be improved in the home; but in some way home conditions seem to depend in great measure upon the father, and it seems to me that if the head of the family will do his part many of the lesser evils will disappear.

Not all boys and girls will be reclaimed, but the normal child will respond. The abnormal and borderline cases remain, but when we have eliminated the normal child we have simplified the problem. Furthermore, we believe the borderline between the normal and the abnormal will be more sharply defined when defective home conditions are improved.

The American public school is an institution held almost sacred by the American people, and it is little short of heresy to find fault with so worthy an institution. We are in fact finding no fault with educational leaders, and the faults of the system are inevitable and wholly due to the essential inertia of the system, in consequence of which it is unable to adapt itself to rapidly changing industrial and economic conditions. Our system of education is not scientific in its development, but traditional. It was well adapted to the needs of the people of one hundred years ago, when the only demand for higher education was from the class of young men preparing for the learned professions. This academic instruction was usually provided by private institutions, while the public schools were content to give the customary quarter's schooling in the three fundamentals. Measured by the ability to use the learning they received, the outlay brought greater returns than are now realized. As our school system developed and we received the benefits of higher education, we insisted upon the same cultural studies formerly offered only to those preparing for the learned professions. To the son of the farmer, the mechanic and the unskilled laborer we must administer the time-honored Greek and Latin, whose only virtue was their antiquity and whose only result was in discouraging and disgusting the young man, who could see no value in studies so far removed from any use that he expected ever to have for his scholarship. So common is this that there is an amazing falling off in the attendance as we advance toward the years of the high school.

Now, we will not say that our boys and girls would not be better off if they would remain in school and get the benefits of these cultural studies, but the struggle for economic and industrial independence is so sharp, the demands for material comforts are so imperative, that the majority of school children do not remain in school long enough to get the benefits of this training. Those who do remain are those who are financially able to bear the added burden and could avail themselves of the facilities offered by the private institutions of learning. That portion of our school population who most need the advantages of training are compelled to drop out of school and get their training in the exacting school of experience.

The state of Kansas in the past ten years has paid out of its public treasury several million dollars for higher education, for making do-

tors, lawyers and other professional men and women, while more than half the boys and girls who should be in the grades below the high school have been out of school entirely, and so deprived of the advantages of even a common-school education. In other words, the state spends enormous sums of money to educate the relatively small number who aspire to the learned professions, while the great mass of children who must enter the industrial world are told that the state can do nothing for them.

The forthcoming report of the state superintendent of public instruction, among other statistics, will show that in the first-class cities of the state, in which are enrolled 35,504 children, but 54 per cent reach the eighth grade, 41 per cent reach the first year of the high school, and only 14 per cent reach the fourth year of the high school. In cities of the second class, with an enrollment of 48,718, 62 per cent reach the eighth grade, 49 per cent reach the first year of the high school, and only 15 per cent reach the fourth year of the high school.

What shall our public schools do in the way of reclaiming youth? Give to the child such training as will fit him to do those things that he will be required to do when he leaves the school. I do not mean that our public schools should become vocational schools, but I mean that the purely cultural studies should be eliminated from the curricula to the extent that the ninety or more per cent of the pupils in our public schools who must enter the industrial world, a few as skilled laborers, but mostly as unskilled laborers, should be taught those things that will be of practical service to them in earning a living. Why should not the public school teach some of the forms of manual training whereby skill and dexterity is acquired in the use of the muscles?

There are objections, of course, to the mingling of industrial and cultural studies, but it seems to me we should not disregard the interests of the great mass of boys and girls who are compelled by force of circumstances to leave the public schools at an early age and enter the ranks of the wage earners. But this is not the only shortcoming of the public schools. By following the line of traditional rather than scientific development, our public schools touch only the intellectual side of the child, ignoring the physical and spiritual. We boast of the sentiment so common in this country of separating church and state, but, notwithstanding this, we believe there would be fewer delinquents and more genuine moral fiber in the rising generation if our schools would drill into the minds of our boys and girls more of the principles of a universal morality and spirituality.

There remains the physical side of the school population, and in this regard our public schools are so lacking that it is almost pathetic. Within the last month one of our most enterprising cities has been greatly agitated by certain questions involving the rights of its children to play. By a process of reasoning which is difficult to understand, the board of education forbade the use of the school ground as playgrounds. The city government forbade the children playing on the streets, and then, to complete the chorus, the citizens protested against the noise and shouting of the boys at play. If the play of children were a plague, a pestilence,

and we were living in the dark ages, such a condition might be expected. This state of affairs, while perhaps somewhat extreme, characterizes the attitude of many municipalities toward the play of children. Boys whose normal spirits are bubbling over with zest for any form of activity are chased from the streets, the school grounds and every locality where a boy loves to play. Where shall he go? To the vacant lot, which is often the city's dumping ground for rubbish, or the back alley, where every form of vice may flourish?

To remedy such vicious conditions as these the public schools may become the dominant factor if they will. There should be in every city school system playgrounds equipped with all the apparatus necessary for all the children, under proper supervision, to engage in such sports and games as appeal to them. They should be provided with enough atmosphere to exercise their lungs to their fullest capacity. If these sounds annoy the neighbors let the neighbors move, for the boys and girls have the first right. To these provisions for outdoor play should be added a gymnasium for indoor games and athletics. Why should this not be provided?

Within a few years the state of Kansas has expended more than \$300,000 to furnish gymnasiums for her three institutions for higher education, patronized by the wealthier classes and those who are already the recipients of the bounty of the state. I do not know of a single public school in the state which has made any provision of this kind, although our schoolrooms are crowded with boys and girls who need above all others this training. If the public school would meet these legitimate demands, train the boys and girls and develop the best that is within them, we will have fewer courts to support, fewer jails to build and fewer paupers and criminals to be maintained and punished at public expense.

The remaining factor that has to do with the need of reclamation is the church. An institution so fraught with possibilities for good and so essential as a conservator of the best that is in our spiritual life should not be the object of thoughtless criticism, but, like many other agencies for good, it has not kept pace with the changed conditions, the result of forces so imperative and exacting that they are not controlled but only modified in small degree by men or measures. The church, then, like all other institutions, must either change its own attitude or continue its influence in a form adapted only to the obsolete conditions of a century ago. This condition is recognized in a great measure by the church itself, and while it rightly refrains from assuming an attitude that may be regarded as extreme, the degree of conservatism must not be such as to alienate its young men and women. A religion that keeps its temples of worship closed six days of the week cannot, in this day of rapid achievement, expect to hold active young America by its display of zeal on the seventh. Its sacrificial fires must be kept burning daily upon its altars, and the vapor of its incense must be known and seen of men.

Like our public schools, it lives in the past. It is out of touch with present conditions, and as a result is losing, or has lost, its hold on youth. This is evident in the various organizations that have recently

sprung up under the name of brotherhoods, whose object is to extend the influence of the church in the direction of social betterment. The church, like the school, must become a social center wherein our spiritual life may be brought in closest touch with the affairs of the world and our youth taught that labor and service are of themselves a means of grace. In placing a part of the responsibility at the door of the church I do so with a full appreciation of the worth of the church in conserving the best that is within us.

A story may illustrate. The studio of a great artist was once visited by some of his friends. While painting his canvas, these visitors noticed that he had before him a number of precious gems, and occasionally glanced at them. His visitors asked an explanation, and he then told them that, in the use of various colors as he painted on his canvas, he sometimes became confused and lost the sense of true color, and so he had these precious stones before him—the translucent green of the emerald, the cerulean hue of the sapphire, the crimson fire of the ruby, the yellow topaz—that he might glance at these from time to time and renew his sense of color. The church is like these precious gems, and furnishes the clear beams of truth when our eyes become blinded by looking too intently upon the affairs of the world.

To sum up: "We must rely less upon scheming and method, and cease to look for the prophet of a miracle movement that shall solve our problem. In home and community and church we shall save our boys as Jesus did the world, by the sharing of life with them. For them we must go down into the Galilee of simple-heartedness and the Samaria of commonplace, and dwell at the Nazareth of childish toil and struggle and kneel at the Gethsemane of intercession, yea, and climb the sacrificial mount of Calvary, as did the fathers and mothers and saints of old, to bring them to God, and to form in them the eternal life of a new creation."

Mr. G. S. Ricker, of Wichita, gave the following discussion:

*Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I have been asked to discuss the paper of Superintendent Charles on "The Reclamation of Youth," but it has not been my privilege to see his paper, and therefore it will only be possible to submit a few general remarks.

Some years since, Warden McClaughry of the federal prison at Leavenworth concluded an interesting paper with the following aphorism: "And now abideth reformation, reclamation, prevention; but the greatest of these is prevention." Probably no one would be so rash as to dispute that fine saying; but it would be equally rash to dispute the possibility and the necessity of reclamation. If all wrongdoing could be prevented, the necessity would disappear; but all wrongdoing has not been prevented, and with all possible preventive efforts is not likely to be prevented. As long as there is wrongdoing, so long will there be the wrongdoer, and so long will there be need, and possibility, of his reclamation.

We are not to discuss the possible reclamation of the old and hardened offender. Our topic is the reclamation of youth. No definite age is

mentioned, but the term could hardly be applied to those more than twenty or twenty-five years of age. We will understand it to include none of mature years. That persons of youthful years who have begun to form criminal habits can be reclaimed does not need argument in these days; too many have been reclaimed. They have been pouring forth from our reformatories and houses of refuge and industrial schools for the last thirty years, in throngs, with new and noble ideals, their very faces showing something of the illumination and transformation within.

The methods by which this reclamation of youthful wrongdoers may be accomplished may all be comprised in one word—*friendliness*. It is a notorious fact that most youthful offenders become such because of a bad environment. They have come out of broken homes; they have gotten their training on the streets, in the alleys, in the pool rooms and in other resorts where the makers of mischief congregate. They need friends, good surroundings, helpfulness, brotherhood. The one short word, long and large with infinite meanings—love—comprehends every needful method, every successful plan, every mighty motive, and will surely bring about the desired reformation.

A concrete case may be better than abstract discussion. Several years since I found a young fellow in the Wichita jail, who was called the worst fellow in the institution. He was dirty, mean, ugly, dangerous—and I fell in love with him! Not because he was altogether lovely—Jesus, looking on a certain young man, loved him—but because he needed the love that a kind and strong friend could supply. It was learned that this little “jail-demon” had a father living in California and a mother living in Texas, and consequently no home and no friend. It became my great privilege to supply, in some small measure, the lack, the infinite lack, to that poor boy which these facts as to his early environment suggest. Is it necessary to say that he responded at once to the affection bestowed upon him? Do the grass and the leaf respond to the sunshine and the gentle rain of early springtime? I would like to read to you some of the beautiful letters that this little “jail-demon” wrote to me, but there is not time nor space to do so.

There is time for only a word more. We need to put into this work of reclaiming the youth of our time a little more consecration, a little more love, and it will be easy to find methods by which we may save them.

The paper was discussed further by Judge H. W. Chaffee, of Ottawa.

Music by the quartet from the Girls' Industrial School.

The following reports of committees were read and adopted:

*Madam President:* Your Committee on Time and Place beg to report that they recommend that the next session be held during the last week of November, 1911, and that they have left the place of holding the next meeting to the Executive Committee.

GUY T. JUSTIS, *Chairman*.



The Committee on Nominations submitted the following report:

OFFICERS.

President, JUDGE H. W. CHAFFEE, Ottawa.  
 First Vice President, JUDGE J. H. ELLIS, Columbus.  
 Second Vice President, MRS. C. C. GODDARD, Leavenworth.  
 Secretary and Treasurer, SUPT. W. B. HALL, Kansas City.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JUDGE H. W. CHAFFEE, Ottawa.  
 F. W. KNAPP, Beloit.  
 M. W. WOOD, Wichita.  
 REV. E. A. FREDENHAGEN, Kansas City.  
 JUDGE T. F. GARVER, Topeka.  
 R. J. HOPKINS, Garden City.  
 S. G. ELLIOTT, Lawrence.  
 GEORGE S. RICKER, Wichita.  
 H. C. BOWMAN, Newton.  
 J. E. HOWARD, Wichita.  
 JUDGE J. C. RUPPENTHAL, Russell.  
 E. B. SCHERMERHORN, Galena.  
 REV. O. S. MORROW, Topeka.  
 SUPT. H. W. CHARLES, Topeka.  
 PROF. F. W. BLACKMAR, Lawrence.  
 JUDGE O. D. KIRK, Wichita.  
 J. K. CODDING, Lansing.  
 A. E. JACQUES, Wichita.  
 MRS. LILLIAN MITCHNER, Baldwin.  
 DR. O. S. HUBBARD, Parsons.  
 C. S. COBLENTZ, Topeka.  
 DR. L. L. UHLS, Osawatomie.  
 DR. M. L. PERRY, Parsons.  
 SUPT. C. E. WHITE, Olathe.  
 SUPT. E. C. WILLIS, Atchison.  
 DR. I. W. CLARK, Edna.

J. H. ELLIS, *Chairman*,  
 L. L. UHLS,  
 S. G. ELLIOTT,  
 O. D. KIRK,  
 O. S. MORROW,

*Committee.*

H. C. Bowman, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

*Madam President:* Your Committee on Resolutions submits the following report:

*Resolved*, That the Commercial Club and the citizens of Beloit, President Julia B. Perry and Secretary W. B. Hall deserve our thanks, and to them is largely due the success of this Conference. That we extend

our thanks to the ladies of Beloit, the men's quartet and the band of Beloit, who participated in furnishing the splendid music for our entertainment; and that we further extend our thanks to the officers of the First Methodist church for the use of the edifice for our meetings.

*Resolved*, That this Conference extend to Hon. E. E. Porterfield, judge of the juvenile court of Kansas City, Mo., and to Prof. F. W. Blackmar, dean of the department of sociology of the University of Kansas, our high appreciation and sincere thanks for their splendid addresses and for their presence at the Conference.

*Resolved*, That the Conference is indebted to Mrs. C. C. Goddard, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, for her excellent address, and also to all those who have so kindly taken part in the program and discussions, and that it is the desire of this Conference that the women's clubs become a constituent part of the Kansas Conference of Charities and Correction.

*Resolved*, That there should be a public defense in criminal trials, either by a public attorney elected in each county for that purpose or by a paid attorney appointed by the court, to defend a person accused of crime, and that witness fees in certain cases for the defendant's witnesses should be paid by the county.

*Resolved*, That we believe, from the experience of juvenile judges of the state, that fully sixty per cent of the cases of delinquent and dependent children are attributable directly to the parents of these children, and that we favor such additional legislation as will enable the juvenile or other courts to deal effectively with all parents of this kind.

*Resolved*, That the juvenile-court law be so amended as to make it compulsory on the part of counties of more than 20,000 population to provide detention homes for children, and that all the laws of the state pertaining to dependent, neglected and delinquent children should be made to harmonize and cover the field intended to be covered, prohibit the sending of children to poor farms, and make the law clear with reference to the adoption of children.

*Resolved*, That the jurisdiction of the probate courts should be extended so as to include criminal and civil jurisdiction, and that the court be known as a county court, and in counties where the volume of work is too large that a county court be established separate from the probate court.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the fee system and in favor of the adoption of a law which will abolish it and place all officers and courts on adequate salaries.

*Resolved*, That a reformatory for young women similar to the reformatory for young men should be established, either separate and distinct from any of the present institutions or in connection with some other of our state institutions, or the maximum age limit of the Girls' Industrial School be extended.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Conference that some special provision should be made for segregating the criminal insane from among

the patients of the state hospitals for the insane and the inmates of the penal institutions.

*Resolved*, That as a new institution for the insane is needed, that the same should be located in the central part of the state, with a large body of fertile land where an abundant water supply could be provided, and that the next session of the legislature should provide for the selection of a site and for preliminary work.

*Resolved*, That this Conference use its best efforts with the next legislature to secure the passage of additional laws making effective our present statutes prohibiting marriage among the insane, epileptic and feeble-minded persons, and also proper legislation looking to the prevention of blindness.

*Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of this Conference that desertion or willful neglect of family should be made to constitute a felony.

After the adoption of the reports, the Conference enjoyed an automobile ride over Beloit and the surrounding country. We also visited the Girls' Industrial School, which is rightly the pride of Beloit. This social and recreation afternoon was greatly enjoyed, and, taken in connection with the excellent music furnished and hospitable spirit of her people manifested at all times, made the spirit of the Conference excellent in every way. The Commercial Club and the mayor took great interest in the success of the meeting.

---

### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by the president. After vocal and instrumental music, Judge E. E. Porterfield of the juvenile court, Kansas City, Mo., gave the following admirable address:

#### CITIZEN BUILDING.

This is the age of citizen building. The progress made in the past decade in the great work of citizen building is little short of marvelous. It is a hopeful and encouraging sign of the times that men, amid the rush for dollars, for the accumulation of property, are pausing more and more to consider the condition of their less fortunate brothers and to aid them in their struggle for existence. Few of us realize what an army of women and men are engaged in the work of bettering the condition of the unfortunate members of society, or how the work of aiding, building up and reconstructing the unfortunate is growing, reaching out and attracting the attention and help of the people.

The important enterprise of citizen building has almost, if not quite, kept pace in the past decade with the wonderful material development of the same period.

Along with and as a part of this great development of interest in the

unfortunate members of society came the juvenile court. The past decade has witnessed the creation in most of the states of the Union of the juvenile court and that train of institutions connected with it—the detention home, the probation system, parental homes and the like—all working together for the conservation of the youth of the land.

The juvenile court is the greatest reform in recent years, and perhaps the greatest in history—greatest because it deals with the child, the human family in its constructive, formative period; because it gets at the cause of delinquency and undertakes to remove the cause; because it gives the unfortunate, the neglected, the delinquent child a chance in life.

We are all now agreed that to build citizens we must begin with the child—build upon the foundation of youth. Theodore Roosevelt recently said: "If you are going to do anything of a permanent nature for the average man you must begin before he is a man. The chances of success lie in working with the boy and not the man." Phillips Brooks writes that "He who helps the child helps humanity with an immediateness, with a directness that no other help given to a human being in any other stage of his human existence can possibly give again. To help a child is to help humanity at the right end." The juvenile court, the child's court, has made this the age of citizen building, because it is building on the foundation of youth.

The juvenile court deals with neglected and delinquent children. The neglected child is defined as any child sixteen years of age or under who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, dependent upon the public for support, or who habitually begs or receives alms; one who is living in a house of ill fame, or with any vicious or disreputable person; or who is suffering from the cruelty or depravity of its parents or guardian. The delinquent child is, briefly, any child sixteen years of age or under who violates any law of the state or ordinance of the city, town or village, or who is incorrigible, has bad associates, uses bad language, or is growing up in idleness or crime.

It is but a brief step from juvenile neglect to juvenile delinquency. The delinquent child is the outgrowth of the neglected child. There would be but few delinquent children if there were no neglected children. In every community, large or small, and even in the country districts, there are unfortunate, neglected and delinquent children, boys and girls, who have no chance, without the aid of the state or the charity of the people, to become good citizens. It is true, of course, that the larger the city, the more thickly populated the community, the larger is the number of this class of children and the larger is the proportion. The number of these unfortunates is usually so large as to greatly surprise all those who are not actively engaged in uplift work.

In the year 1909 there were in the juvenile court at Kansas City 1175 cases. Besides that, our probation officers settled 893 cases out of court. Of the 1175 cases in court in that year 474 were neglected children and 701 delinquent children. I have said that even in country districts this condition obtains. A short time ago there was brought into the juvenile court at Kansas City a blind man and his seven children. His wife had some time before died. The description of the

filth in their little home, about fifteen miles out of Kansas City in the open country, was simply nauseating. With the family came a dozen or more of the residents of their community. When these neighbors realized there was some danger that the children would be taken from the blind father and placed where they could be kept clean and sent to school and otherwise cared for, the neighbors banded together in the court room and entered into an agreement to hire a woman to look after these children and the blind man and keep them clean and send the children to school, and also agreed to furnish them clothing and necessary provisions for their comfort. We have had many other instances of neglected and delinquent children from the country districts, and it is a well-known fact that truancy obtains to a very large extent in the country districts.

The principal causes of juvenile delinquency are drunkenness, immorality or extreme poverty on the part of the parents. It is in the home where one or more of these conditions are found that we must look for the cause of delinquency in children. It is found, as a rule, that the juvenile delinquent has an inferior home or none; has no parents, or bad parents. Juvenile delinquency is usually the product of adverse individual and social conditions. As a rule, a man is shaped by the surroundings in which he was born and is obliged to live. The offense of the juvenile delinquent is the natural outcome of the wretched surroundings in which he has had to live. He is a victim of circumstances over which he has little or no control. The only effective remedy must consist in removing him from his miserable and deplorable surroundings. Surround him with wholesome influences, instruct him, put him on an equality so far as possible with the rest of mankind, and, as a rule, he will be as other men. Give a child a suitable home and reasonable parental affection, care, control and training, and he will in a great majority of cases, become a good citizen. It will seldom be necessary to reform him when a man.

Before the advent of the juvenile court there was no court which reached the neglected child. It was only when he became delinquent that the criminal court reached him, and it were better that that court had not reached the delinquent child, for it only further criminalized him. The neglected child usually and almost naturally develops into a delinquent or more or less criminal child. He is not a criminal, only a misdirected or nondirected child, lacking proper parental care and training. When he reached the stage of delinquency he found his way into the county jail, where he was confined with a large number of hardened and experienced criminals, who were only too ready, able and willing to teach and educate him in crime. Confine children under seventeen years of age with a large number of tough and professional criminals, keep them all huddled together day in and day out, week after week, breathing the same criminal atmosphere, cut off from all outside associations, leading a life of enforced idleness, nothing to do but discuss and speculate upon crime, and only one result can be expected, only one is realized—the child with small criminal tendencies becomes the man with large criminal experience. Before the day of the juvenile court it was not an unusual thing, upon a visit to our criminal court, to find twenty

or thirty persons being arraigned for crimes, and half or more of them were children under seventeen years of age. After their arraignment they were carried back to the county jail, where they wearily awaited their day of trial, with nothing to interest them but stories of criminal experience told by professional criminals. Then the principal purpose of the court was to punish. The child was indicted by the grand jury, tried by the petit jury, and the thing sought was, Did he commit the offense? Is he guilty? If the jury found he had committed the offense, there was nothing to do but punish him after the manner of punishing hardened and mature criminals. The penal law does not so much as touch the cause of crime. The terrors of punishment are powerless to alter the circumstances or to reach the cause of crime. The juvenile delinquent should be regarded with pity rather than resentment. Punishment never made a patriot. No one ever learned to love his country in a jail or penitentiary. Iron bars and prison walls are not conducive to patriotism or good citizenship. Imprisonment in the county jail or in prison only made the child look upon the state as his enemy. It arrayed him against the state and its people and made him the enemy of society.

Within the past ten years, in 1903, the state of Missouri, realizing that good citizenship is its best capital, and that to confine a child in a county jail is to put him in a training school for crime, determined to cease criminalizing its children and to undertake to make citizens of them. The state then declared by statute that from that day henceforth no child under seventeen years of age shall be confined in a county jail; while in the custody of the law he shall not be permitted to associate with older persons charged with crime. A detention home shall be provided, in which only children shall be detained; the detention home shall be in charge of a superintendent and matron, who shall look to the cleanliness and other proper comforts of the children detained there; family life shall be maintained as far as the circumstances will permit. The child shall not even be tried in a criminal court or before a justice of the peace or in a municipal court where older persons charged with crime are tried; a juvenile court shall be established in which only children shall be tried. The judge shall appoint a sufficient number of competent and proper probation officers, whose duty it shall be to investigate every charge of neglect or delinquency presented to the court. It shall be their duty to investigate the child, the parents, the home, the environment, the association, the antecedents, and report the same to the court. If it shall be found by the court that the child is a neglected child, a suitable home shall be found for him or her in a family, or the child shall be committed to a home organized for the care of children, or sent to the parental home provided by the county. If the child is found to be gravely delinquent, if a boy he shall be sent to the State Training School for Boys, commonly known as the reform school, and if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls. The detention home is not a prison, but a refuge. It provides a home for children only temporarily and until the court may be able to dispose of their cases. It provides quarters for neglected children separate from the quarters for delinquent children. It is also the office of the probation officers.

We have in Kansas City eight probation officers. The chief probation officer has charge of the force, and generally directs the movement and work of the deputies and manages the probation work. One deputy attends to and looks after all of the children on probation. She is known as the parole officer, and receives all the reports from the children on parole and keeps a watchful eye over them. She has charge of about 200 children, some of them reporting once a month, some once a week, and others who need the closest supervision report every day. Happening to drop into the detention home a few days ago, I found the parole officer receiving the reports of fifteen or twenty children. They stood in two lines. She would tell this boy that he might stand in the clean line, and that one that he should stand in the other line, depending on whether they were keeping themselves clean or not. Thus she was teaching them habits of cleanliness and habits of manliness or womanliness. Another deputy probation officer is principally engaged in finding homes for homeless children that are brought to the attention of the court and probation officers, and looks after all matters connected therewith. In addition to that she does general investigation work for the court. In her home-finding work she is very systematic. A child is not sent to an applicant until the applicant is thoroughly and carefully investigated. If the applicant lives at a distance, blanks are sent to him and to his neighbors to be filled out, to ascertain whether or not the home is a proper one and a good Christian home for the child. In the past two years she has found homes for 160 homeless children. One of our deputies is a colored man, who gives all of his time and attention to the colored children. Another deputy does the clerical work in the probation office mainly. The remaining three officers investigate for the court, and do a very valuable service in adjusting the difficulties of children outside of court. Of the seven deputies three are women and four are men.

The remarkable change in the attitude of the state, through the court, towards the unfortunate delinquent child within the past decade presents a most striking and interesting contrast. Prior to the time of the juvenile court, as I have said, the principal purpose of the court was to punish; now it is to help. Then to jail; now to home. Then to put the child in a training school for crime—for such was the county jail; now to surround him with wholesome influences. Then, was he guilty? now, what can we do to make a man of him? Then the state was his enemy to punish him; now his friend to help him. What an important step the state took in the right direction when it abandoned its old method of criminalizing its unfortunate children and faced about and embarked in the important enterprise of making citizens of them!

In addition to what I have said, I might cite many instances showing the value of the juvenile court. The case I have already mentioned, of the blind widower with his seven children, is a pertinent illustration. The fact that he and his children were brought into the juvenile court induced the neighbors to see that he and the children were properly cared for. No court before the day of the juvenile court could have reached such a situation. We recently had in the juvenile court the case of a twelve-year-old girl whose mother, with whom she lived, had in her house a man afflicted with a loathsome and contagious disease. The mother was

caring for this man, and his disease had already so far advanced as to cause him to go blind. The mother claimed she could after washing and dressing the invalid, disinfect her hands so that it was not dangerous to the child. The court required her to give up the care of the afflicted man or give up her child. She temporarily gave up her child, but has now disposed of the invalid and had her house disinfected, and her child has been returned to her.

I have already referred to the fact that our probation officers adjusted the cases of 893 children out of court in the year 1909. That is to say, that complaints came to the court that certain children were being neglected by their parents. The probation officers would visit the parents and call their attention to the fact that they were not properly caring for their children, and would warn them that if they did not immediately give the children proper care and training they would be brought into the juvenile court and dealt with there. In most cases the parents promptly looked to the matter of caring properly for their children. This work saved hundreds of children from neglect and consequent delinquency, but was without the range of any court prior to the time of the juvenile court. Another instance of the value of the juvenile court is with reference to gangs or crowds more or less organized. If the court can break up these organizations or gangs of children and scatter them to the four winds there is usually no further trouble from them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the whole purpose of the court is to do what the parents should do for their children, yet the parents frequently come into the court to combat the court in carrying out such a purpose.

If the parents would only do their duty to their children there would be little left for the juvenile court to do.

We conduct our juvenile court in an informal way. It is an informal court. We abandon the traditional bench and sit in a chair at the head of a long table. The child sits along the table at the right of the judge. We do this to get nearer to him, to talk with him, to gain his confidence, to hear his story, to ascertain the cause of his trouble and to try to remove the cause, and to teach him the way out of his trouble. We do not even swear the child or the witnesses, as a rule. We do everything we can to avoid the idea or language of punishment. Our statute uses these words: "As far as practicable the delinquent child shall not be treated as a criminal, but as misdirected and misguided and needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance." We teach him that he is not there to be punished, but to be helped.

Our juvenile-court law applies only to five counties. It should be extended to every county in the state, with the probate judges for juvenile judges, at least in the smaller counties where the circuit judge does not often appear. Under the authority of the state, Jackson county at once established her detention home, of which I have spoken.

In 1905 the state gave the authority to Jackson county to establish a parental home for boys. It was opened on the 16th of April, 1908, and is named the McCune Home for Boys. Jackson county had previously purchased a farm of 100 acres, situated about sixteen miles out of Kansas City. A trolley line runs as far as Independence, which is ten miles from Kansas City, and the farm is six miles beyond. The



McCune Home is not a reformatory, but a parental home. It furnishes a home for that considerable class of unfortunate children whose parents, by reason of drunkenness, immorality, extreme poverty or other misfortune, have failed to properly provide for their children. It is in charge of a superintendent, Prof. James M. Taylor, who was for some years and up to the opening of the McCune Home, a school principal in Kansas City. Professor Taylor voluntarily gave up his principalship in Kansas City to take charge of the McCune Home, because of his great love for dealing with that class of boys who have had little or no training. It goes without saying that, impelled by such motive, Professor Taylor is making a great success of his work. We have at the McCune Home an excellent school, including a manual-training department. There are four teachers employed there by the Kansas City school board. When the home opened two years ago last April there was but the old farm house as a home for the boys. The county court first built a temporary one-story schoolhouse. Then followed the first permanent building of the home, the administration building, which was opened in August, 1909. We next built a beautiful and attractive six-room schoolhouse. We are now building three more cottages, which will make in all, besides the new schoolhouse, five buildings, which will be able to house and accommodate properly about 100 boys. There are now 106 boys on the farm. We shall proceed to build more cottages, and we will shortly be able to have in full force what is known as the Cleveland plan, or the plan of the Home for Boys near Cleveland, Ohio. That plan is to have fifteen or twenty boys in each cottage, with a master and matron over each cottage or each family, and the superintendent supervising the whole institution. In a short time we will have our family or cottage plan established and in operation, with not more than twenty boys in any one family or cottage.

The boys there are neglected boys, defective boys and mildly delinquent boys, such as truants and first or mild offenders, usually between the ages of nine and fourteen years, and it is a remarkable fact that the institution is as successful in the development and handling of the boys as if there were no delinquents there. It is a singular fact, and a very interesting one, that the defective boys, boys who are mentally defective, boys who are physically defective, thrive and prosper and develop beautifully at the McCune Home.

At the McCune Home the boys, besides having the advantage of an excellent school, are taught a great variety of work, fitting them for good and useful lives. They attend to the horses and cows and other stock on the farm; they cook, set the table, wash the dishes, and all make their beds; they work in the garden and work on the farm; they enjoy baseball and other outdoor sports; they are taught to acquire habits of cleanliness and habits of usefulness. Early to bed and early to rise finds practical application there. In short, the McCune Home is a character-building, citizen-building institution.

Boys suffering from the effects of extreme poverty, miserable environment, physical and mental defects, underfed, unnurtured and un-nourished, are sent to the McCune Home by the juvenile court, and in a short time wholesome and plenteous food, baths, comfortable sleeping

apartments, regular habits, outdoor exercise, fresh air and plenty of it (all more or less novel to them), transform them into robust little fellows with the glow of health upon their cheeks and happiness in their hearts.

A visit to the McCune Home to witness, out of school hours, two games of baseball in active operation, the boys all dressed in baseball suits, all happy and contented, thoroughly enjoying themselves, is a thrilling sight, especially when it is taken into consideration how severely neglected, how unfortunate, how without a chance those boys were when they came to the farm. Another very pleasing thing is to go there on Sunday morning and find more than 100 boys in Sunday school, taking an active and intelligent interest in their work—all under the supervision of Professor Taylor, who teaches the lesson with the same skill as and perhaps greater enthusiasm than he employs in his daily teaching.

Since the opening of the home in April, 1908, 154 boys have been paroled, and although in most instances the paroling was influenced by want of room to keep the boys and to take in new offenders, it is a remarkable fact that only four of all the boys who have been paroled have ever had to be sent to the reform school after paroling. When paroled the boys are, in some instances, returned to their homes; otherwise, homes are found for them; and in any event they are subject to the friendly visitation of the probation officers.

Kansas City is very fortunate in the number and character of the organizations engaged in the great work of citizen building, and the juvenile court is likewise fortunate in having the support and coöperation of all these institutions. Time forbids further reference to all these excellent institutions, but I wish to speak of one in particular—the Juvenile Improvement Club. This club is a private charitable organization that grew out of the juvenile-court work, and is the right arm of the juvenile court, because it gives the greatest aid to the court in solving the problem of disposing of the unfortunate children who come there. Besides doing a great deal of general relief work, this club's principal activities are in connection with its Boys' Hotel and scholarship system.

The Boys' Hotel has been in operation about four years. The Juvenile Improvement Club rents an old residence building which contains therein its Boys' Hotel. This hotel is furnishing homes for about forty working boys between fourteen and nineteen years of age. These boys, when they came to the hotel, were boys without homes, without friends, without money and without work. The superintendent of the hotel, Mr. John W. Ryder, at once finds employment for them. He keeps in such close touch with the employers of boys that ordinarily he can secure work for a boy within twenty-four hours after he comes into the hotel. His duties are to manage the hotel, to aid the boys in getting work, to supervise them out of working hours, to see that they work regularly, or to ascertain why they do not; to aid, encourage and build them up and contribute, with the aid of the matron, in every possible way to the making of good citizens of them. When the boys are unavoidably out of work they have a home. When they are sick they have a home,

medical attention and tender, loving care. The superintendent is a father and the matron a mother to them. The boys pay for their board and lodging at the hotel one-half they earn, not to exceed \$3 per week. Thus we give them a home and teach them to work and to pay their way. We receive none but homeless boys. The average earnings of the boys at the hotel are about \$5 per week, and therefore the average pay for board is about \$2.50 per week. The deficit which occurs each month is met by the Juvenile Improvement Club. The proper capacity of the building we are now using for the Boys' Hotel is twenty-five boys, but the demand is such that we are crowding into it as high as forty boys, and in the past five months we have been compelled to refuse admission, for want of room, to 197 homeless boys, an average of about forty per month. A boy can't rent a room in a good locality, pay board and clothe himself in Kansas City for \$5 a week. These are boys who need assistance in getting work and in making their little earnings meet their necessities.

In the past summer we organized a campaign in Kansas City to raise the sum of \$50,000 to build a new boys' hotel and club house. We went before the people representing the good work we were doing at the Boys' Hotel; its overcrowded capacity; the fact that we were refusing homes to homeless boys, about forty per month; that there were no facilities at the Boys' Hotel for recreation, amusement or exercise, considerations nearly as important to the proper direction of the boys in their formative period as housing and feeding them; that to refuse a boy a home is to force him to starve or to steal. We also represented the importance of helping to keep him out of the court and reform school, out of the jail and the penitentiary, and showed to the people whom we met in our campaign the necessity for a hotel building with a gymnasium and swimming pool, an auditorium and reading room, and other necessary features, including room enough to accommodate 100 boys. Some of our most prominent business men enlisted in the campaign, some neglected their business for the entire two weeks of the campaign. And why not? What greater, more important or valuable business is there than making citizens of boys who have no chance to become good citizens? The result of it all was that within the two weeks set apart for our campaign we received not only the amount of \$50,000 which we asked for, but the sum of \$63,000 was subscribed. The hotel is a home, and the only home in Kansas City for working boys. We call it a Boys' Hotel because the boys partly pay their way, and they like to have it called the Boys' Hotel rather than a Boys' Home, which might indicate that they were upon charity. We are now busily engaged in arranging the details to build a hotel suited for the work which we are doing. Actual work on the building will begin about the first of next year, and before that year closes we expect to be enjoying our new hotel and club house for boys, furnishing homes to about 100 homeless boys and doing a still greater work in citizen building.

The greatest single charity within my knowledge, and the most far-reaching in its beneficent results, is the scholarship system conducted by the Juvenile Improvement Club. The scholarship comes about in this way: A mother comes into the juvenile court to ask for a permit for

her child, usually between eleven and fourteen years old, that he may quit school and work and help support the family. If on investigation it appears that financial aid is necessary to the family, and the boy is worthy, the scholarship is issued. The boy does not get the permit applied for, but he continues in school, and each Saturday receives from the Juvenile Improvement Club \$3, provided he presents a report from his teacher showing that his past week's work at school has been what it should be. The value or wisdom of other forms of charity may be questioned, but all will agree that this is one of unalloyed virtue.

A story or so by way of illustration: A boy of thirteen years was picked up on the street by a truant officer. When asked why he absented himself from school he said, "There are eight children at home and I have to help take care of them, as papa died last week and left us without a cent." Upon investigation it was found that two girls, nineteen and sixteen years, respectively, were the only support of this large family, and earned together from \$12 to \$14 per week. They were out of work at the time of their father's death, and the mother was ill. The boy referred to was the only provider for the family at that particular time. Positions were found for the two girls, and the boy was supplied with a scholarship which enabled him to continue in school. The money the boy received for his scholarship, a little more than \$12 per month, made it possible for the family to be supplied with its minimum wants. This small amount, \$12 per month, may appear to be trifling to most people, but in the case of the poor it spells freedom from considerable physical and mental torture.

Another family of six—father and mother and four children, the oldest a boy of twelve, Joe. They lived in a three-room cottage. The father was a man who made good money as a carpenter, but he was addicted to drink, and would come home drunk and abuse his wife and children. One night when he had beaten the mother, who was an invalid, he was arrested and sent to the workhouse for a year. When the case was called to our attention, we found the home dirty, the mother in bed with tuberculosis, and these four children. Joe was the only wage earner in the family at the time. After we paid the boy a scholarship for about six weeks, the Public Welfare Board paroled the father on condition that he immediately go to work and live away from the family until he might demonstrate that he was trying to do right, and give his wages, less what it cost him to live, to the family. He is now living at home and earning about \$4 a day, and the scholarship has been discontinued there and given to a less fortunate boy.

The scholarship system is a charity of the highest value. Who can estimate the value of a charity that furnishes to the mother what her child can earn by turning his back on the schoolhouse and going to work, and at the same time educates and equips the child for life's battle?

In this connection I might refer to the fact that the broken home is a fruitful source of juvenile delinquency. We had in court last year 658 children from broken homes, of whom more than 200 were fatherless children whose mothers were compelled to work out every day in order to support the children.

Take also the case of the mother who has two boys. The only means

of support for the mother and the two boys is the labor of the mother. She from necessity neglects them. They gradually, but almost surely, grow into delinquent children. They soon find their way into the juvenile court. Sooner or later the court must send them to the reform school; thereupon the county pays to the reform school the sum of \$10 per month per boy. Why not, if that mother is a good mother, give her the \$20 and the opportunity to raise her own children? And in most cases we would have two mother-raised, self-sustaining, self-respecting citizens instead of two reform-school graduates of doubtful value as citizens. Besides the cost of keeping a boy in the reform school, that I have referred to, the administration expenses run the cost to \$15.16% per boy per month. If some provision could be made that would enable the mother to stay at home and raise her own children, it would cost much less than \$15.16% per month per child, and the state would gain the advantage of the immeasurable value of a good citizen. As an economic question, the change from making criminals of children to making citizens of them is a money-saving proposition. Who can measure the value of a good citizen? Who can accurately contrast the value of a citizen with the cost of a criminal? The governor of Colorado, in his inaugural address in 1902, declared that the juvenile court in Denver alone saved to the taxpayers, saved to the state and the county, in eighteen months, the sum of \$88,600. It must be remembered that if any member of society fails to support himself, society must support him either through its charitable organizations or through the institutions supported by the state. It is wiser and less expensive to save a child from crime than to punish a criminal and support him and his family. While we are urging the conservation of the forests, the water power, the natural resources of the state, let us also consider the conservation of the home and the children. Let us conserve the seed corn of the nation—for such are the children. An ounce of formation in a child is better than a ton of reformation in a criminal.

The home, the church and the school are the teachers of the youth. They are the citizen builders. The influence of the church is always salutary. The school educates the child and equips him for intelligent citizenship, but the influence of the home shapes the child for good or bad citizenship. It is the parental affection, care, control, discipline and training, or the absence of these, that mold and shape the child and the man. The home is the bulwark of the nation, the very foundation on which our nation is building, and everything possible should be done to preserve and strengthen the home. The great value of the juvenile court work and the related institutions comes from the fact that they are all doing a constructive work. They are taking the child without a chance in life, and aiding, instructing, teaching, educating him and building him up and making him a good and valuable citizen. It is well that we are looking more and more to the improvement of our citizenship, for upon the moral stamina, the usefulness and intelligence of the citizens depends the stability of the state. Every good citizen adds to the strength and resources of the state, while every one who grows up in idleness or ignorance bids fair sooner or later to become a charge upon the state or the charity of the people. It is a greater thing to make a man than

to build a mansion. It is a greater thing to make a citizen than to build a city. The girls and boys of to-day will be the women and men of to-morrow, and let us do our utmost to build them up and give them a chance in life.

All will remember for a long time the splendid Conference in Beloit.

Following are the treasurer's report to the Conference and the reports of the different private charitable institutions.

W. B. HALL, *Secretary-treasurer.*

1910.		TREASURER'S REPORT.	
Sept. 1	Cash received from Prof. Parmelee.....	\$30 03	
	Total cash received as membership fees.....	64 00	
Nov. 30	Paid Mrs. P. W. Shirlar for janitor work... ..		\$3 00
Nov. 30	Paid E. E. Porterfield.....		13 50
Dec. 5	Paid protest on check.....		1 60
Dec. 19	Paid Dr. Scott P. Child.....		23 00
Dec. 20	Balance on hand.....		52 93
Totals .....		\$94 03	\$94 03

## REPORTS FROM PRIVATE CHARITIES.

### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, KANSAS CITY, KAN.

Report from December, 1909, to November 30, 1910:

#### WORK RECORD.

##### General Summary:

Total calls in office.....	5,212
Recurrent registered cases.....	141
New registered cases.....	270
Total registered cases.....	906
Individuals represented.....	1,547
Rooms occupied.....	983
Official visits made to destitute homes.....	1,437
Business calls.....	1,375
Births.....	17
Deaths.....	28
Cases of tuberculosis.....	20
Humane cases.....	28

##### Instances of Outdoor Relief:

Rent.....	10
Fuel.....	43
Groceries.....	172
Clothing.....	58
Medicine.....	33
Physician.....	61
Nurse.....	3
Friendly visiting.....	288
Employment.....	63
Cases of adjustment.....	59
Rehabilitation.....	75
Transportation.....	28

##### Instances of Indoor Relief:

Meals furnished.....	7,186
Hospital.....	38
Other charitable institutions.....	60
County or state institutions.....	5
Private families.....	11
Use of law.....	12
County aid.....	66

#### SOCIAL STATISTICS.

##### Chief Causes of Need:

Lack of home-making.....	41
Nonsupport.....	39
Habitual idleness.....	13
Dishonesty or other moral defects.....	4
Immorality.....	18
Intemperance.....	22
Ignorance.....	23
Industrial inefficiency.....	29
Lack of management.....	32
Physical or mental defects.....	47
Sickness.....	117
Lack of employment.....	68

Family State:

Breadwinners in families.....	130
Families without breadwinners.....	98
Single men.....	12
Single women.....	9
Cohabiting.....	3
Heads of families married.....	140
Heads of families separated by death.....	50
Heads of families separated by divorce.....	11
Heads of families separated by agreement.....	5
Heads of families separated by desertion.....	43
Children (orphaned).....	6
Children (abandoned).....	3
Children (neglected).....	28
Children (mistreated).....	6
Children (illegitimate).....	6
Children (delinquent).....	5

Nativity of Heads of Families:

American (white).....	227
American (colored).....	32
American (Indian).....	2
Scotch or English.....	8
Irish.....	23
German.....	39
French or Belgian.....	4
Austrian or Hungarian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Greek or Italian.....	3
Swedish, Norwegian or Finnish.....	3
Others.....	13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

When I assumed charge of the work of the Associated Charities, October 15, 1910, our treasury was depleted and a deficit of \$1,765.98. After two and one-half months our indebtedness has been liquidated to the extent of \$930.08, leaving a balance due of \$835.90.

All current expenses have been promptly met, including rents, salaries, etc., and we have a balance on hand to meet current expenses of \$129.66.

Retrenchment has been our policy, expenses have been reduced more than one-half and all departments of work have been kept in running order.

G. M. PFEIFFER, *Secretary.*

P. W. GOEBEL, *President.*



## TOPEKA PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1900; incorporated 1904.

*Sixth Annual Report, Year ending October 31, 1910.*

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

To preserve self-respect of each applicant by helping him to help himself.

To investigate carefully, not to discover faults, but that we may know how to be most helpful.

To give adequate relief, and thus lift the poor above the need of relief.

To be a good friend and neighbor to the poor, and to induce others also to be.

To prevent children from growing up as paupers.

To prevent fraud, begging, and wasteful, indiscriminate giving.

To promote coöperation among individuals and societies, so that the greatest possible good can be done by each.

To agitate and promote movements that will meet social needs of Topeka.

"To give alms is nothing, unless you give thought, also; therefore, it is not written, 'Blessed is he that feedeth the poor,' but 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor.' A little thought of kindness is often worth more than a great deal of money."—*Ruskin*.

## THE YEAR'S WORK.

8125 people have called at the office of the association for one kind of aid or another. This does not include scores who have called over the phone and gotten work or who have been helped through correspondence.

367 families were given relief; 180 of them had not been known to the association before. These families represent 2243 persons.

520 homeless men, women and children were given personal attention; some were furnished with but a bed or a meal, others were given medical attention or employment.

Over 1400 visits were made to the homes of the poor, either by the visiting nurse, the friendly visitor and housekeeper or other officers of the association.

495 records of families are on file for our special use and for those legitimately interested in them.

Employment: Temporary employment was found for women 268 times; for men, 290 times. Permanent employment was secured for 96 different persons. Hours of work furnished at the association numbered 4083.

Public baths: Topeka has one place where the poor man, the laboring man or his family can get a first-class bath for only five cents. Two thousand three hundred and ninety baths were furnished during the year.

2282 beds were furnished homeless people; 109 were furnished children; 513 furnished women, and 1,660 furnished men.

1621 meals were furnished hungry people. Practically all were given in exchange for work or to persons unable to work.

8964 articles of clothing, 920 pairs of shoes and 196 pieces of furniture were distributed from the association. To the sick, aged and destitute it was given absolutely free, and the best is always saved for such cases.

The able-bodied were given the privilege of working or paying a small price for what they needed.

110 children were enrolled in the day nursery, enabling 32 mothers to work and support their children.

380 washings were done in the laundry, accommodating 46 different women who had not the facilities for doing good work at home.

75 girls were enrolled in the sewing classes; 36 of them were taught the art and economy of cooking plain, wholesome, everyday food.

38 boys were enrolled in the gymnasium classes and had the privilege of the library one night during the week.

70 mothers were enrolled in the Mothers' Club, where not only practical sewing is taught, but where sociability is cultivated and enjoyed.

1500 sick diets were furnished by the visiting nurse department. Twenty-two patients were sent to the hospitals; 345 days' care were given patients at the Association, and 1162 calls were made in visiting the sick.

Vacant-lot gardening was agitated and much heretofore waste and vacant land was cultivated. Over 100 families were furnished garden seeds free.

The health camp was equipped almost entirely by the association, and much time has been spent in otherwise aiding this new and important work in our midst.

A charity endorsement committee has been appointed by the Commercial Club, upon the suggestion of the association. This should be of great benefit to the community in raising the standard and efficiency of the worthy charities and in protecting the business men and the public from fraudulent and useless charities.

Church coöperation: A plan has been worked out with the Ministerial Union, whereby the association may be of great service to the churches in their efforts to come in contact and influence with the poor, over 80 per cent of whom are not affiliated with any church.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and disbursements, November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.

Balance on hand November 1, 1909..... \$1,128 92

#### *Receipts.*

Subscriptions .....	\$2,330 71	
Tag day .....	1,911 00	
Loans returned .....	97 45	
County appropriation .....	360 00	
Churchs and Sunday schools .....	177 37	
Room rent .....	140 00	
Dormitory .....	132 85	
Laundry .....	40 52	
Day nursery .....	35 20	
Baths .....	30 25	
Rummage and sewing rooms .....	854 73	
Day Nursery Club .....	103 42	
U and I Club (cooking school) .....	448 38	
Visiting nurse department .....	823 00	
Miscellaneous .....	170 33	
Total receipts .....		7,655 21
		<hr/>
		\$8,784 13

*Disbursements.*

## Relief:

Groceries .....	\$611 63
Fuel .....	63 85
Meals and beds .....	161 80
Visiting nurse work .....	705 18
Shoes, dry goods, etc. ....	192 22
Loans .....	147 10
Drugs .....	34 05
Car fare .....	25 60
Transportation .....	36 41
Rent and taxes .....	66 50
Tuberculosis camp .....	768 36
Laundry .....	13 90
Day nursery .....	329 86
Special relief .....	168 85

Total relief

3,773 69

## General Expenses:

Repairs and equipment .....	\$507 77
Light, heat and water .....	405 64
Salaries .....	1,689 90
Printing, stationery, etc. ....	322 79
Postage .....	75 68
Entertainments .....	44 14
Horse feed .....	141 18
Insurance .....	121 80
Janitor .....	546 00
Miscellaneous .....	151 27

Total

4,006 17

Total disbursements

\$7,779 86

Balance on hand

1,004 27

---

\$8,784 13HORACE L. HALL, *Treasurer.*

## REMEMBER.

Give no food or clothing to a transient. Direct him to the association, where he can work for a meal or needed garments. "Pay a man to beg and he will beg."

Give no money to a stranger in the street, at your door, or in your office. Retain the person and telephone the police first, and then the association.

Give nothing to strangers.

Send names and addresses of families appearing to be in need to the association. They will investigate and report to you, if your address is given.

GUY T. JUSTIS, *General Secretary.*

## THE KANSAS CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

Incorporated under the laws of Kansas in March, 1894, this society has as its object the receiving and providing for dependent and delinquent children by placing them directly in carefully selected Christian family homes, where the children are carefully supervised until they are of age. The finding of the individual child needing a home, and finding the home wanting the child, the comprehensive inspecting of the home, the intelligent adjusting of the child to the home, and the close and constant supervision of the placement, is all effected by a system that is peculiarly worked out and applied by the Children's Home Society. The Kansas organization is a part of the National Children's Home Society, composed of thirty-two states, and is now the greatest child-saving agency of the world. The Kansas auxiliary has received into its care and placed out in families 1237 children. These children, by reason of so many replacements, have been placed into 1716 family homes. If the society kept books, as is usually done by child-saving agencies, it would make a showing of 1716 children actually provided for instead of 1237. The unit of the society is the local advisory board, one of which is formed in every Protestant church in the state. These boards are the eyes, the ears, the tongues, the hands and the feet of the society. The society to date has 2314 such local boards in as many distinct churches. These boards are usually composed of four persons each, making a total of 9256 persons, distributed to almost every city, town, village and neighborhood in the state, who are pledged to act for the society whenever occasion offers. These local boards are kept lined up by the district superintendents, six of them, who devote their whole time to the field work of the society in their respective districts. These six district superintendents report to the central office at Topeka every matter coming under their observation relating to their work, and wait for instructions as to what to do and how to do it. In this way uniformity and harmony are secured, all of the territory is covered, and no duplication permitted. The central office keeps an exhaustive record of every child in its care, including not only the original papers in each case, but every report that is made of visits to the child by the district superintendent, every report from the local board as well, and any other information that in any way affects the welfare of the child. The best thing that can be said of the machinery of the Children's Home Society is that it does its work so well that fully ninety-five per cent of the children milled by this peculiar process are developing into magnificent manhood and womanhood.

O. S. MORROW, *District Superintendent.*

## KANSAS STATE PROTECTIVE HOME ASSOCIATION.

This institution was organized in Leavenworth, September 7, 1887. The general kind of work is charity for the aged, infirm women and orphan children of both sexes. We provide for them a temporary and permanent home. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, we cared for thirty inmates. Respectfully,

MRS. EMMA MITCHELL, *President.*

## THE TOPEKA ORPHANS' HOME.

The Topeka Orphans' Home Association, located at 234 Fillmore street, Topeka, was organized in 1888; incorporated 1889. It is owned and controlled by a governing board of nine trustees, of which the executive officer is Mrs. Mary Anthony, president.

Number of children cared for since organization, 1908; number cared for during the year, 80; placed in homes for adoption, 22; deaths, 4; returned to friends, 30.

Our institution is entirely nonsectarian. Its doors are open to orphans and neglected children wherever found within the limits of the state of Kansas. The home has grown until it is recognized as one of the important institutions of the state.

Our appropriation from the state is \$500; from Shawnee county, \$360. Total, \$860.

With the high cost of food, clothing and fuel, it will be seen that we have to rely upon the generosity of friends for large sums. The members of the association give both of their time and money freely. They appeal with confidence to the kindness of the public to aid them in their labor of love.

MRS. MOLLIE HUNTER, *Vice President.*

## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

St. Mary's Hospital, Winfield, Kan., was deeded to the Sisters of St. Joseph on December 12, 1903. Up to that time it was used by Dr. Geo. Emerson as a private hospital. Since deeded to the Sisters they have had two additions added to the original, at an expense of over \$10,000. The building is frame, and the property is valued at \$18,000. St. Mary's is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. They care for the sick of all denominations, all ages, both sexes, destitute and crippled when found necessary, but no one having a contagious disease is received.

From June, 1909, to June, 1910, 400 patients were received and cared for, of whom 18 died during the year. Number in hospital at close of year, 15. About four-fifths of the beneficiaries pay their expenses; about one-fifth were cared for free of charge.

Very respectfully,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

By SR. M. LEONARD.

## THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME (COLORED).

This institution, located in Topeka, provides for homeless and friendless colored girls and women. This will inform you that our work is progressing, but at the present time we are laboring under the disadvantage of an overcrowded condition. The following is a report of our work for the past twelve months, October 31, 1909, to October 31, 1910:

Number girls and women, 23; number infants, 16; number children, 7. Total, 46.

Money received from state, \$500; auxiliary dues, donations, entertainments, etc., \$247.91. Total, \$747.91.

Number of marriages, 5; number of deaths, 2.

We believe that at least ninety-five per cent of our girls are permanently saved. Yours for the work,

MRS. S. F. MALONE, *Superintendent.*

E. M. GUY, *Secretary.*

---

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND HYGIENIC HOME.

This institution was chartered in 1891 under the state law of Kansas. It is a Mennonite institution, independent of any conference. The purpose of the institution is religious and charity work. The institution is controlled by nine directors. They hold their quarterly meetings in order to do the business that is needed. So far this institution has been used mainly to receive children, but as we found it more necessary to receive sick and old people, we are doing so. We are meeting with the best of success. We have arranged the home so that we can receive the old, the sick, and also the children. The faculty consists of a superintendent, a matron, two nurses and two other sisters that help to oversee the work and do the work. The means to support this institution comes partly from charity, partly from the farm that belongs to the institution, consisting of 105 acres, and partly from the old and sick that are able to pay for their care. The aim of this institution is not to make money in any way, but for charity. The institution is free from any encumbrance or debt of any kind.

Yours respectfully, DAVID DALKE.

---

#### WICHITA CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Wichita Children's Home is a private institution, organized July, 1888, incorporated in 1898. It is located at 3805 East First street, Wichita, Kan. It is under the management of twenty Christian women; nonsectarian. It has no paid officers, all work being done on a charity basis.

The purpose of this organization is to relieve want, provide for the physical comfort, moral elevation, intellectual improvement and protection of needy children. We also care for children of laboring parents for small fees. During the month of March of the present year a campaign was organized and \$50,000 raised, which is to be used to build a much-needed new home building. The work has already been commenced. When this building is finished we hope to enlarge our work for the needs of a greater Wichita.

MARY E. LARKIN, *President of Board.*

---

#### BETHESDA HOSPITAL.

This institution is located in Canton, and submits this report, from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910:

Fifty-six patients have been cared for in 6003 nursing days. Thirty-two operations were performed; from these no case of death is to be

reported. Two died in the hospital. Nine sisters did the work. Two hundred and nine days were nursed free of charge.

RECEIPTS.	
From patients .....	\$2,420 58
Gifts of charity or donation.....	811 25
Bequest .....	100 00
Total .....	\$3,331 83
From the state .....	500 00
Other receipts .....	135 93
In treasury from last year.....	533 69
Left in the treasury.....	298 63
EXPENSES.	
Salary to Sisters .....	\$1,393 00
Groceries, fuel, light and other things.....	2,810 99
Total expenses.....	\$4,203 82

Our highest price was \$15 per month, while the expenses amounted to \$21. On an average, the patients paid \$7.79% per month less than expenses. The rest is covered by donation. Wishing to the Conference God's blessing, I remain,

Yours respectfully, H. BANMAN, *Secretary.*

#### THE HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Since this institution was established, in 1897, 395 persons have been cared for temporarily or permanently, and there have been twenty-eight deaths. At first the home was in a very humble way caring for the poor and friendless, especially the aged of our own city, under one roof. But we soon found such a large number of the migratory class from all over the state, and from other states as well, that we very modestly ventured to ask the legislature to assist us, the same as in other cities—and the appropriation was as modest as the asking. Nevertheless we felt very rich with our first \$500, and very ambitious. We were renting an old dwelling of eight small rooms, no conveniences, built close to the sidewalk and on an alley. With our first \$500 we began looking about for a home of our own. We found a good location—a lot 200 x 150 feet deep. A well built two-story building of two rooms. More money was borrowed after the first payment of \$500, and the rooms were divided into sleeping rooms above and living and matron's room below, the different churches and lodges furnishing the same from whatever they could spare from their own homes. We gradually paid back our borrowed money. We kept on building and improving, until now we have thirty-two rooms, all with sanitary furnishings, single iron beds, good springs and mattresses, three bath rooms, separate conveniences; a complete hospital department, equipped with an operating room, furnished by the physicians of the city; a complete hot-water system of heating; stationary tubs and hot and cold water in the basement for laundry purposes, where not only the cleansing is done, but where the smokers may enjoy uninterrupted bliss.

We have an annual charity ball that nets us about \$400. The average

value of donations from the meat markets, grocers, bakers and citizens is about \$50, and \$25 would usually cover table expenses outside of this. The gas and water are furnished free of charge. The matron, who is nurse as well, receives \$20 per month, assistant matron \$15, laundress \$5. The matron's husband assists us by keeping our accounts at the home, collecting donations, gardening, and caring for our fine Jersey cow. No larger amount than \$500 has ever been paid for a life lease. The giver received interest on this sum for over seven years, and recently passed away, aged eighty-two years. Some prefer to pay a small sum monthly, or their friends pay for them, and the amount charged is from \$8 to \$16 per month, depending on location of room and ability to pay. But one pays the maximum price of \$16, and he is able to pay that, but is alone in his old age and crippled. He is more comfortable with us than he would be elsewhere, and thus assists us. Some have deeded us a bit of property that will come to us at their death, but no income to us until then.

We own a burial lot, and there we lay our dead away side by side. The minister of their choice reads a short service, the florists send in beautiful flowers, and decently and tenderly they are laid away. The majority of our home family are charity cases, wholly or in part. Two are wholly blind and some are crippled. All are over sixty-five years of age when entered. For lack of room below, one man goes up and down each day on crutches. A plan is now under consideration to add another wing and gather as far as possible our old men into one building and the crippled and blind ones on the lower floor. We have never had any solicitors in the field; have never asked aid from other cities; we have not even canvassed closely in our own. We have no salaried officers other than those mentioned. During the past year every bed has been taken and cots placed in the hall. Two recent deaths gives us two rooms to be filled from our file of applicants. Each week's mail brings us new ones. If the honorable Board of Control and members of the legislature will assist and uphold us, that definite provision may be made for those coming from other cities and states without support or claim on us, we will enlarge and improve our present quarters and make it one of the first in the state, or in any state. Most respectfully,

FRANCES P. DINSMORE, *Superintendent.*



## ACTIVE MEMBERS ENROLLED.

Artman, A., probate and juvenile judge, Lincoln.  
 Baird, J. E., steward Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.  
 Beil, L. A., Beloit.  
 Berry, B. S., assistant superintendent State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson.  
 Bethesda Hospital, Canton.  
 Biddle, T. C., superintendent Topeka State Hospital, Topeka.  
 Blackburn, J. R., probate judge, Wilson county.  
 Blackmar, F. W., department sociology, Kansas State University, Lawrence.  
 Bowman, H. C., chairman Board of Control, Newton.  
 Bracken, B. F., Beloit.  
 Carney, Mrs. Mary Fitzwilliam, corresponding secretary William Small Memorial Home, Leavenworth.  
 Chaffee, H. W., probate and juvenile judge, Ottawa.  
 Charles, H. W., superintendent Boys' Industrial School, Topeka.  
 Coddling, Mrs. J. K., Lansing.  
 Cooper, Mary H., probate judge, Mitchell county.  
 Dalke, David, treasurer Industrial and Hygienic Home, Hillsboro.  
 Elliott, S. G., treasurer Board of Control, Lawrence.  
 Ellis, J. H., probate and juvenile judge, Columbus.  
 Ewing, Chas. E., Beloit.  
 Fredenhagen, E. A., general superintendent Society for Friendless, Kansas City.  
 Gaudy, G. H., Beloit.  
 Gilbert, D. E., Beloit.  
 Goddard, Mrs. C. C., president State Federation of Women's Clubs, Leavenworth.  
 Gregory, A. P., Beloit.  
 Hall, W. B., superintendent School for the Blind, Kansas City.  
 Hamilton, J. M., Beloit.  
 Heath, F. M., life member Society for Friendless, Beloit.  
 Houghton, W. H., merchant, Beloit.  
 House, Dr. Frank, physician to Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.  
 Hubbard, O. S.  
 Humphrey, Mrs. James, Junction City.  
 Hunter, Mrs. Mollie, Topeka Orphans' Home.  
 Johnson, Thomas S., probate judge, Leavenworth.  
 Justis, Guy T., secretary Provident Association, Topeka.  
 Keys, W. J., Beloit.  
 Kirk, O. D., probate and juvenile judge, Wichita.  
 Kissinger, Dr. S. A., Beloit.

LaMont, Mrs. J., Manhattan.  
Larkin, Mary E., president of board, Wichita Children's Home.  
Larvin, L. S., Beloit.  
Leonard, Sister M., superior St. Mary's Hospital, Winfield.  
Little, Wm. H., pastor Baptist church, Beloit.  
Lobdell, Adda, state agent State Orphans' Home, Atchison.  
Lobdell, Mary J., health officer Mitchell county, Beloit.  
Lucas, S. B., Beloit.  
Malone, Mrs. S. F., president Florence Crittenton Mission (Colored), Topeka.  
Mitchell, Wm. H., mayor, Beloit.  
Mitchell, Mrs. Emma, president Kansas State Protective Home Association.  
Mitchner, Mrs. Lillian, state president W. C. T. U., Baldwin.  
Morrow, O. S., Kansas Children's Home Society, Topeka.  
Myers, Clara, Beloit.  
Neeley, H. H., superintendent Helen Gould Children's Home, Wichita.  
Neeley, Mrs. H. H., matron Helen Gould Children's Home, Wichita.  
Perry, Julia B., superintendent Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.  
Peterson, H. C., Beloit.  
Robinson, J. F., Beloit.  
Scherer, Geo. E., probate judge, Graham county.  
Staley, Jonathan, superintendent Society for Friendless, Topeka.  
Tice, J. E., Beloit.  
Uhls, L. L., superintendent Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie.  
White, C. E., superintendent School for Deaf, Olathe.  
Wichita Children's Home.  
Willis, E. C., superintendent State Orphans' Home, Atchison.  
Woods, M. W., general superintendent Associated Charities, Wichita.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE KANSAS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND  
CORRECTION.

---

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This association shall be called the Kansas Conference of Charities and Correction.

ARTICLE II.—*Objects.*

Its objects shall be as follows:

*First.* To make a careful statistical study of the conditions of the charitable and correctional institutions of the state of Kansas.

*Second.* To study the most improved methods of management of the charitable and correctional institutions.

*Third.* To organize all the workers in charitable and correctional affairs in the state into a coöperative body.

*Fourth.* To give proper support and help to the officers of such institutions by study, education, suggestion, favorable legislation and general information to the people.

*Fifth.* To encourage scientific research regarding the treatment of crime, insanity, epilepsy, incorrigibility, etc., and the management of the institutions treating these diseases.

*Sixth.* To assist all prisoners and inmates at the several charitable and correctional institutions to a work of reform while within these institutions, and especially to assist them towards work and an independent life after leaving them.

*Seventh.* To advance and encourage proper legislation for the support and management of said institutions.

*Eighth.* To ascertain the number and condition of defectives, dependents and delinquents not in institutions, and take measures for their proper care.

*Ninth.* To endeavor to remove all evil influence of partisan politics from the management of state charitable affairs.

*Tenth.* To take practical measures for the prevention of crime, pauperism and degeneration.

ARTICLE III.—*Officers.*

The officers shall be president, two vice presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and a board of not more than twenty directors. The president, vice presidents, secretary, treasurer and board of directors shall be chosen by the association, at its annual meeting, and shall serve until their successors are chosen. The board of directors shall have power to

ARTICLE IV.—*Members.*

The payment of one dollar to the treasurer of this association constitutes any person a member. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a life member.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

The annual meeting of this association shall be held during the month of November, on a day established by the order of the board of directors. Regular bimonthly meetings of the board of directors of the association shall occur on the second Tuesdays of January, March, May, July and September.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any regular or special meeting of the association, provided the proposed amendment has been stated in the call for the meeting. Such amendments shall be so stated whenever ten members make a written request to the board of directors.

## BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARTICLE I.—*Meetings.*

Special meetings may be called at any time by the order of the president, or at the request of three directors made through the president. The secretary shall notify members of the time and place of such meetings.

ARTICLE II.—*Standing Committees.*

At the first meeting of the board in each year ten standing committees of three members each shall be appointed by the president, which shall be under the authority and subject to the direction of the whole board; and the reports of the various committees shall be first in order at each regular meeting of the board. The committees may appoint, subject to the approval and ratification of the board, such subcommittees from among the members of the association, or others, as they shall deem fit; provided, however, that each subcommittee shall be subject, in its action, to the committee of the board to which it is subordinate. Two members of each committee shall be chosen from the board of directors; the third may be any citizen of Kansas appointed by the president.

SECTION 1. *Executive Committee.* They shall have the general direction of the affairs of the association, which shall include the making of all contracts, the supervision and direction of all officers of the association, of all branch associations and local committees.

SEC. 2. *Committee on Finance.* They shall have charge of the financial affairs of the association, and shall devise ways and means for procuring funds, and obtaining donations and membership subscriptions, investing the same, and supervising all investments. They shall audit the report of the treasurer before it is submitted to the association at the annual meeting. They shall present to the board a bimonthly report showing the condition of the finances.

SEC. 3. *Committee on Publications and Meetings.* They shall have general charge of all publications and reports of the association and of all meetings of the association.

ARTICLE IV.—*Members.*

The payment of one dollar to the treasurer of this association constitutes any person a member. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a life member.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

The annual meeting of this association shall be held during the month of November, on a day established by the order of the board of directors. Regular bimonthly meetings of the board of directors of the association shall occur on the second Tuesdays of January, March, May, July and September.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any regular or special meeting of the association, provided the proposed amendment has been stated in the call for the meeting. Such amendments shall be so stated whenever ten members make a written request to the board of directors.

## BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARTICLE I.—*Meetings.*

Special meetings may be called at any time by the order of the president, or at the request of three directors made through the president. The secretary shall notify members of the time and place of such meetings.

ARTICLE II.—*Standing Committees.*

At the first meeting of the board in each year ten standing committees of three members each shall be appointed by the president, which shall be under the authority and subject to the direction of the whole board; and the reports of the various committees shall be first in order at each regular meeting of the board. The committees may appoint, subject to the approval and ratification of the board, such subcommittees from among the members of the association, or others, as they shall deem fit; provided, however, that each subcommittee shall be subject, in its action, to the committee of the board to which it is subordinate. Two members of each committee shall be chosen from the board of directors; the third may be any citizen of Kansas appointed by the president.

SECTION 1. *Executive Committee.* They shall have the general direction of the affairs of the association, which shall include the making of all contracts, the supervision and direction of all officers of the association, of all branch associations and local committees.

SEC. 2. *Committee on Finance.* They shall have charge of the financial affairs of the association, and shall devise ways and means for procuring funds, and obtaining donations and membership subscriptions, investing the same, and supervising all investments. They shall audit the report of the treasurer before it is submitted to the association at the annual meeting. They shall present to the board a bimonthly report showing the condition of the finances.

SEC. 3. *Committee on Publications and Meetings.* They shall have gen-

count of their proceedings, and at the end of the year place the same, with the reports of the subcommittees and branch associations, in the hands of the secretary.

**ARTICLE V.—*Amendments to By-laws.***

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the board, providing that two-thirds of the members present assent thereto.

















**DO NOT CIRCULATE**

UNIV. OF MICH  
JUL 28 1910

